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ACTIVITY BOOK



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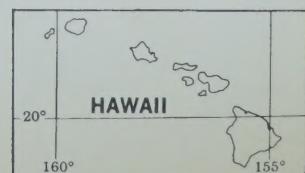
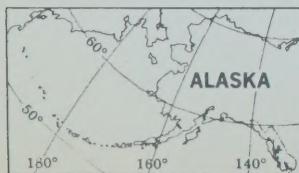
CURR

Our Working World

Cities at Work

by Lawrence Senesh
Professor of Economic Education
Purdue University

Outline Map of the United States



ACTIVITY BOOK

Our Working World

Cities at Work

by Lawrence Senesh

*Professor of Economic Education
Purdue University*

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Contents

	PAGE
Review	4
LESSON	
Dots on the Earth	16
1 What Is a City?	18
2 Why a City Is Where It Is	20
3 The City: Marketplace of Goods and Services	22
4 The City: Marketplace of Ideas	31
5 Why a City Grows	33
6 What Keeps People Together? What Keeps People Apart?	35
7 The City and Government	39
8 Why Must Cities Plan?	42
9 Keeping Cities up to Date	53
10 The City and Transportation	55
11 The City, Water, and Air	58
12 The Precious Gifts of a City: ATHENS	60
13 The City That Swallowed Villages: LONDON	66
14 A City Married to the Sea: VENICE	68
15 A City Rises from Ashes: ROTTERDAM	72
16 A City That Has More People than Jobs: CALCUTTA	73
17 A City That Uses Its Wits: SINGAPORE	74
18 The Future of Cities	76

Producers and Consumers

In this book you will read about cities. You will learn many new things. You will also read about many things that you may already know about. Let's look back at some of these things that you may already know about.

Do you remember what a consumer is? You are a consumer. Everyone is a consumer. A consumer is a person who uses goods or services. People eat food. People wear clothing. People go to doctors if they are sick. So everyone is a consumer.

When you eat something, you are using it up. When you wear something, you are using it up. You are consuming goods. We consume some goods quickly, such as when we swallow food. We consume some goods slowly, such as when we drive a car or live in a house.

When you go to a doctor to find out why you are sick, you are consuming a service. When you are in the classroom, your teacher helps you to learn. You are using her services. These services are used up at the

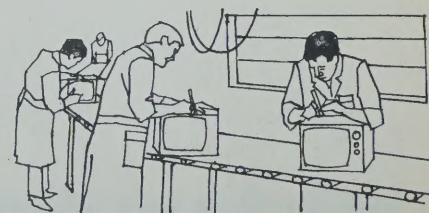
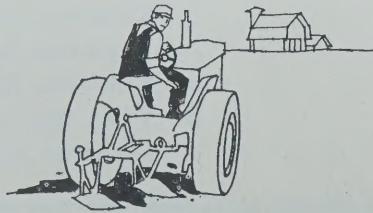
same time they are produced. Services cannot be stored.

Of course, someone has to produce the goods and services you consume. Someone grows the food you eat. Someone makes the clothes you wear. Someone helps you when you are sick. Someone helps you to know more.

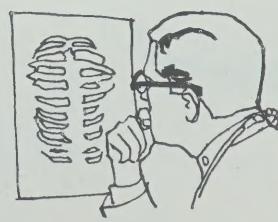
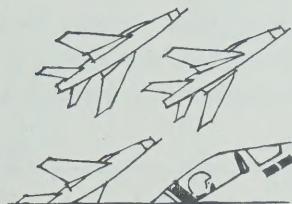
Do you remember what we call a person who makes useful things or who does useful work for others? He is called a producer.

A producer who makes useful things is a producer of goods. A producer who does useful work for others without producing a good is a producer of services.

A man who makes shoes makes useful things. He is a producer of goods. A doctor who helps people get well does useful work for others, but he does not produce the medicine he gives people. The doctor is a producer of services. A teacher who helps you to learn is doing useful work, but she does not produce the book you are using. She is a producer of services.



Producers and Consumers



People Divide the Labor to Produce Faster and Better

People all over the world want more and better goods and services. Men have always tried to find new ways to produce more and better goods and services in less time and with less work. Men do this through the division of labor. Division of labor helps each man to learn his job well. He becomes a specialist.

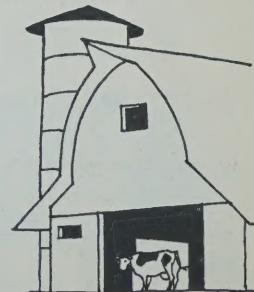
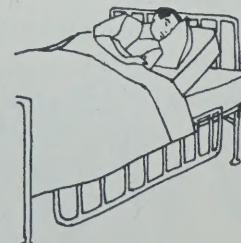
Members of the family divide the labor. At home Father usually does the heavy work, and Mother does the cooking. Children can do many little jobs. People of the countryside divide the labor with people in the cities. A farm may produce milk. A factory in the city may produce milk cans.

People in the city divide the labor. Policemen help keep order. Garbage collectors help keep the city clean.

Specialists produce newspapers, catalogs, and books. Insurance men advise people how to protect themselves against risk. In every city there are many specialists who produce goods and services for the people of the city.

Sometimes the specialists in one city may be so good that they can produce better goods and services than the specialists in other cities. One reason for this could be that one city has more raw materials nearby. Another reason could be that the specialists in one city are better trained. Or perhaps there are more and better tools and machines in one city.

For these reasons, labor is divided within families, businesses, and cities, and between cities and nations throughout the world.



Fireman

Reporter

Doctor

Teacher

Pilot

Plumber

Farmer

Truck driver

Electrician

Lawyer

Specialization Makes People Depend on Each Other

Division of labor makes people, cities, and nations need each other. For this reason, people, cities, and nations must trade with each other. Transportation is needed for trading. The faster and cheaper the transportation, the better the people can divide the labor.

Money is also important for trading because it is easier to use money than to trade goods and services for other goods and services.

Transportation and money are keys to better division of labor.



1. What idea did the barber and the carpenter have?
2. Which of the men made the best trade?
3. Who made the worst trade?
4. Why is barter of goods for other goods so difficult?
5. Why is barter of goods for money easier?

People Must Learn to Make Choices

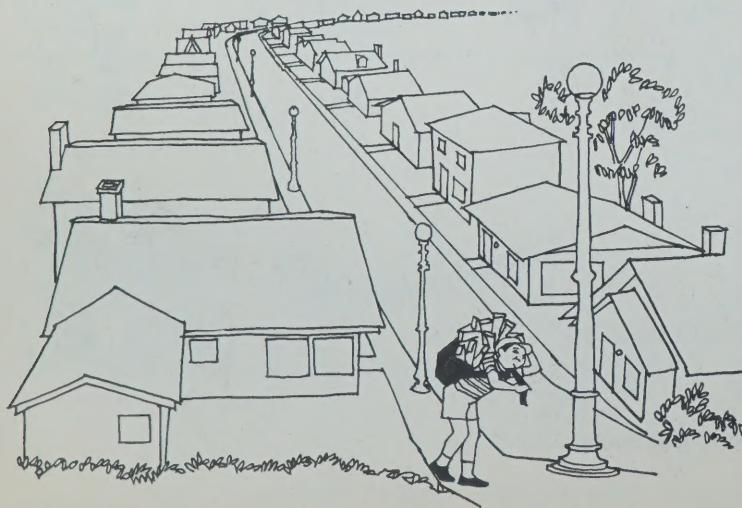
The division of labor helps men to produce more and more goods and services. The division of labor helps men to produce these goods and services with less work and in less time. Yet men cannot produce everything they want. Even though people are able to produce more and more, they are not satisfied. They still want more. To produce goods and services, we need skills, raw materials, and tools. We do not have all we want of these. So families, cities, and nations have to learn how to make wise choices to satisfy as many of their wants as possible with what they have.

Families have to learn what is more important and

what is less important, so that they can take care of their most important needs first. In the same way, cities, states, and nations have to learn how to spend their tax income wisely. They have to know what is more important, what is less important.

Families, cities, and countries must also learn that sometimes choices must be made between what we need today and what we need tomorrow. This means that families, cities, and nations must learn how to save. Sometimes people have so little today that they cannot save for tomorrow. This can happen not only with families but also with whole nations.

If you were this newsboy, what would be your first, second, and third choices?



What Will the Mayor Do?

The mayor has three problems. He will not have enough tax money to solve all the problems at the same time. He must solve them one at a time. What will he do first, second, and third?

Control the flood

Add more animals to the zoo

Build more schools



Wishes and Prices

We have seen that people must make choices. This is because there are not enough materials, tools, workers, and time to make everything they want.

Because there is not enough of everything for everybody, there is a price for the goods and services people want. The more people want to buy a certain good or service, the higher its price will be. The less people want a certain good or service, the lower its price will be. This is called the law of demand.

The more of a good or service that producers offer to a customer, the lower its price will be. The less of a good or service producers offer to a customer, the higher its price will be. This is called the law of supply.

The more people want to buy a certain good or service, the higher its price will be.



Long ago, when families used oil lamps, the price of oil was high. Then when electricity was developed, less and less oil was purchased. So the price of oil dropped. The demand for oil for lighting decreased.

Long ago, oil was found only in a few places in the world. Since it was very scarce, the price was high. But now oil can be found in many places in the world. It is not so scarce. So the price of oil is lower. The supply of oil increased.

The amount of goods producers are willing to produce (supply) and the amount of goods consumers are willing to buy (demand) decide the price of the goods. This is the law of supply and demand.

In which picture will the price be lower?



The more of a good or service that is produced, the lower its price will be.



In which picture will the price be lower?



When Will the Price Be Higher?

JANUARY



FEBRUARY



MARCH



APRIL



MAY



JUNE



JULY



AUGUST



SEPTEMBER



OCTOBER



NOVEMBER



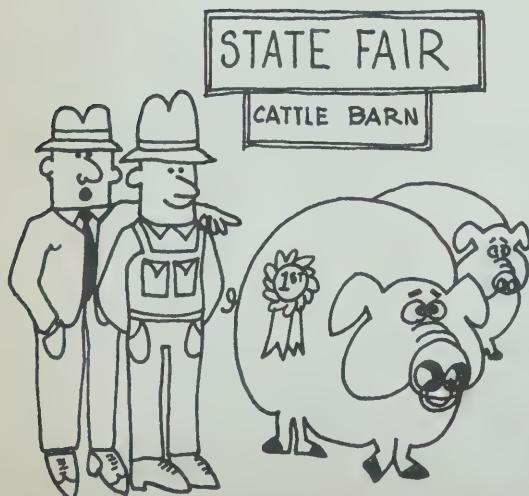
DECEMBER



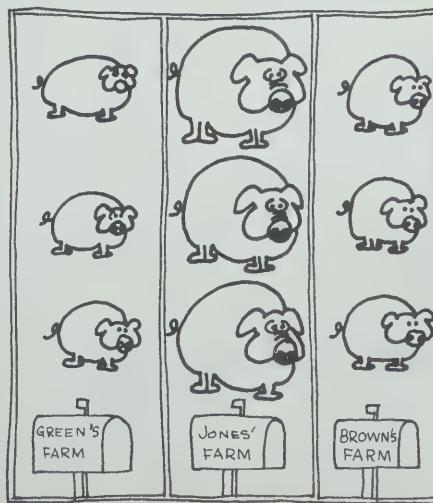
Wheat is harvested in July.

In what month will wheat prices be the lowest? In what month will wheat prices be the highest?

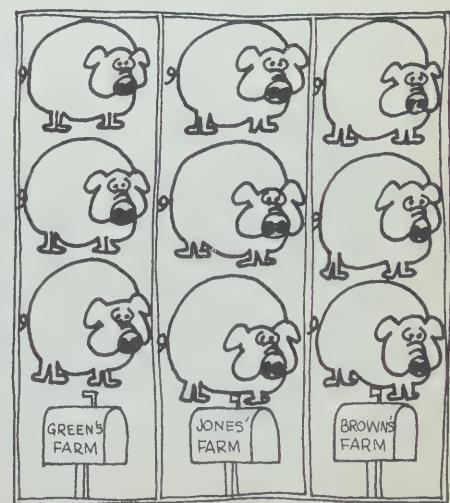
In which picture will Farmer Jones earn the highest profit?



Farmer Jones buys superpigs.



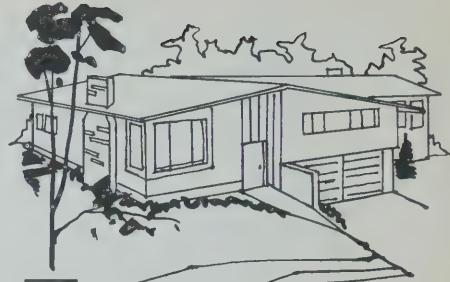
Farmer Jones raises superpigs.



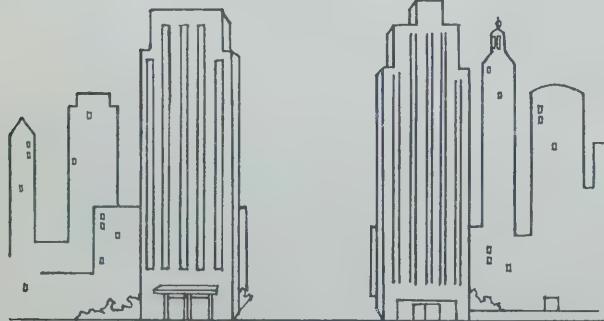
After a while, everyone raises superpigs.



When Will the Price Be Higher?



Which house has the highest price? Why?



On which of the two lots would you build a tall apartment house?

What kind of building, or buildings, would you build on each of the two lots? Why?

What kind of building could you buy at a lower price?

Jobs and Income

How can people pay for all the goods and services they buy? People have to do useful work. For this useful work, people receive income. Income is usually received in money.

Not everyone earns the same income. Some people earn more than others. Here are some of the reasons why incomes are different:

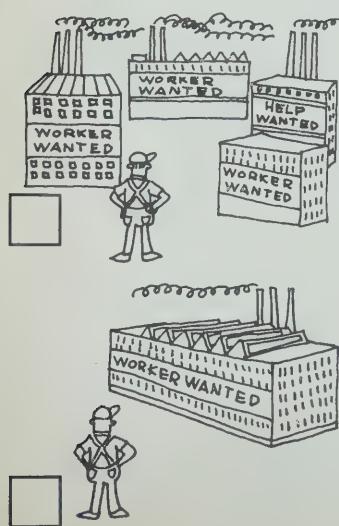
When many people want the same job, people are willing to work for less pay in order to get the job. So the pay is usually less when many people try to get the same job.

Sometimes many people want to hire the same worker. Then the worker can pick the one who offers to pay the

most money. So when many people want to hire the same person, they are willing to pay more to get the worker.

People want their workers to work hard and produce as much as possible. So they pay more to the workers who do this. People who work faster and better usually earn more.

A store may have many workers. They must be paid even if the store does not sell enough goods to make any income for the owner. But the owner will earn more income than his workers when the store sells many goods. He gets more because he has taken the risk of not selling enough goods to cover the cost of running his business.



Who earns more?



Taking Risks and Profits

The person who takes risks usually earns more than the one who does not. Profit is income earned as a reward for taking risks in business.

Taking a risk in business means that a businessman never knows if he will have customers for his goods. Customers may not like his goods. His prices may be higher than those in other stores. The goods or services offered may not be as good as those offered in other stores. A businessman does not know what will happen in the future. Businessmen take such risks all the time.

Who will make a profit?

Dapper Dan rented a store	at \$ 200 a month	
He pays interest on savings he has borrowed	at 20 a month	
He pays wages to a clerk	at 400 a month	
He pays wages to himself	at 600 a month	
He advertises in the newspaper	at 100 a month	
Electricity and fuel cost him	20 a month	
		\$ each month are Dapper Dan's costs.

Businessmen often use their own savings and the savings of others to build their businesses. Whether business is good or bad, they must pay their workers wages. They must pay rent. And they must pay back the people or bank that lent them the other savings. If things go badly for a business, the businessman can lose all his savings and even owe money to others. But if business goes well, the businessman will usually earn more than he could have by working for someone else. The extra income is his profit.

In June, Dapper Dan sold:

20 suits at \$65 each	\$1300
5 neckties at \$2 each	10
50 shirts at \$5 each	250
5 hats at \$6 each	30
5 raincoats at \$20 each	100

Dapper Dan's sales for June were

But his costs were

There remains this month

Is this difference profit or loss?

In July, Dapper Dan sold:

18 suits at \$65 each	\$1170
But his costs were	\$
There remains this month	\$
Is this difference profit or loss?	

Taking Risks and Profits

Who will make a profit?



Big Leo sells 10 TV sets in one day.

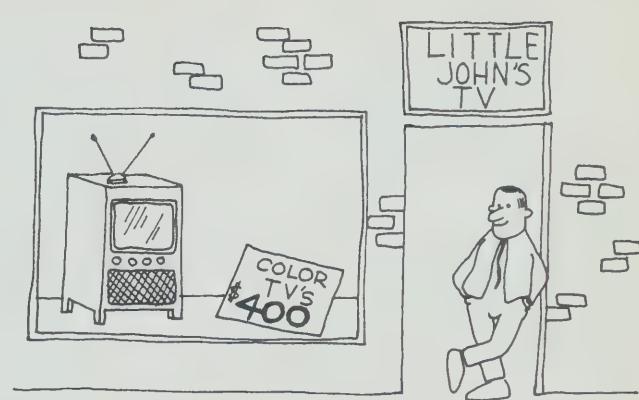
Total sales \$3950

Big Leo pays \$350 for each set.

Total costs \$3500

Difference

Is this profit? Is this loss?



Little John sells 5 TV sets in one day.

Total sales \$2000

Little John pays \$350 for each set.

Total costs \$1750

Difference

Is this profit? Is this loss?

Who earns the most profit? Big Leo

Who sells more TV sets? Big Leo

Why does earn more profit? Lower price

Why does sell more sets? Better sets

Little John

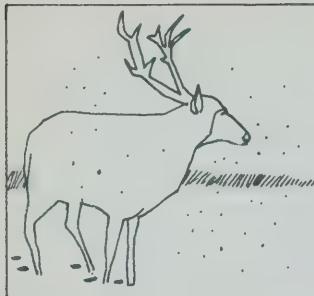
Little John

Lower costs

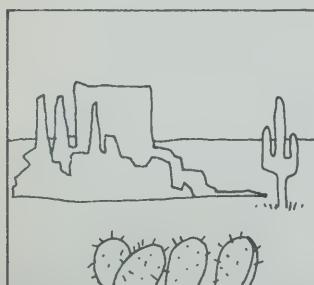
More sets sold

Lower price

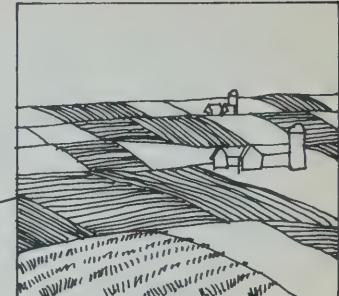
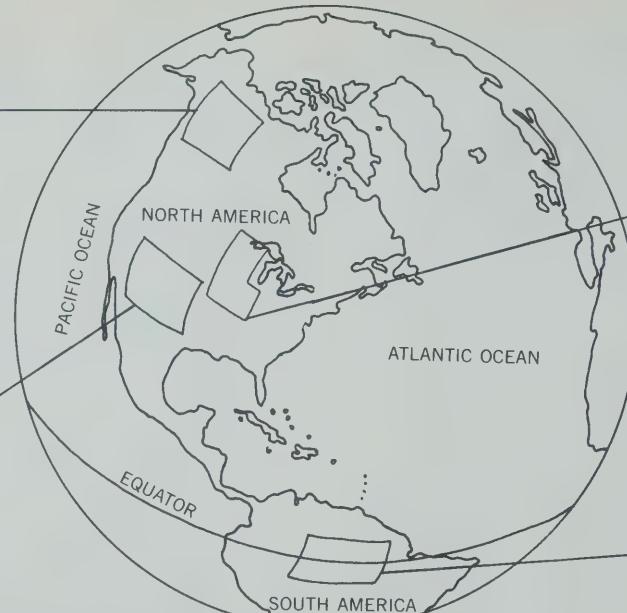
Dots on the Earth: Where Has Man Built Most of His Cities?



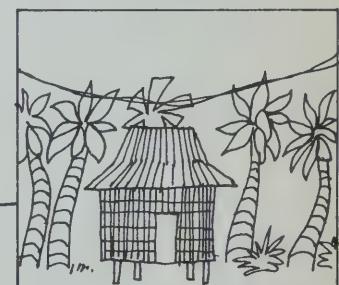
AREA 1



AREA 2



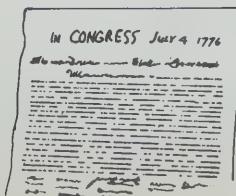
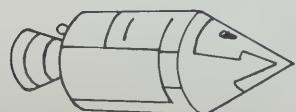
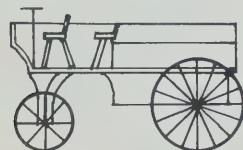
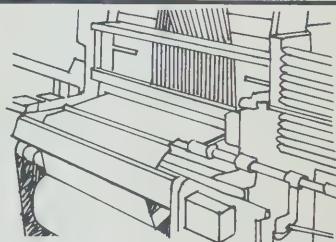
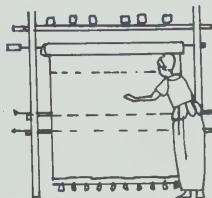
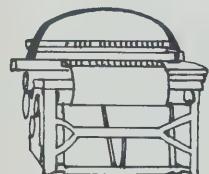
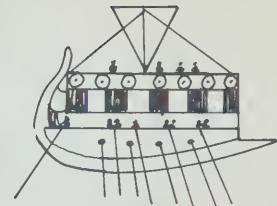
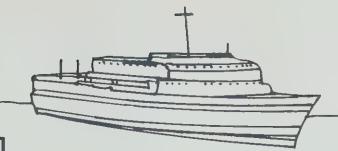
AREA 3



AREA 4

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4
Many cities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Few cities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hard place to work and trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy place to work and trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dots on the Earth: Which Came First?



1A: What Must Cities Have?

Which of these are needed for a city?

YES

NO

Schools

Transportation

Trading

Beaches

Knowledge of writing and counting

Toys

Mountains

Farmers producing more than they can eat

Theaters

Division of labor

Law and order

Skyscrapers

1B: What Numbers Can Tell You About Cities

FACTS	STATEMENT	RIGHT	WRONG	CANNOT TELL
1. Center City covers 65 square miles.	Warpath covers 100 square miles.	Warpath has more people than Center City.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Sackville has a population of 3000.	Bayport has a population of 250,000.	Bayport offers more kinds of services.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Fort James has a population of 4000.	Zenith has a population of 300,000.	The price of houses may be lower in Fort James than in Zenith.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Huron has three museums, a zoo, a library, two parks, a theater, and two swimming pools.	Carter has two parks, a theater, benches around the courthouse; people ride around in cars; people watch TV.	Carter offers a greater choice of places for people to go to and things to do.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Watertown has a population of 10,000.	Fowler has a population of 250,000.	Watertown may have fewer traffic problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Newton has a population of 250,000. The city covers 45 square miles.	Hale has a population of 250,000. The city covers 75 square miles.	Hale probably has more tall apartment buildings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Richfield has a population of 5000.	Harrison has a population of 250,000.	Harrison offers more choices to people looking for jobs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Azteca has a population of 250,000.	Acorn City has a population of 275,000.	Acorn City covers a larger area.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

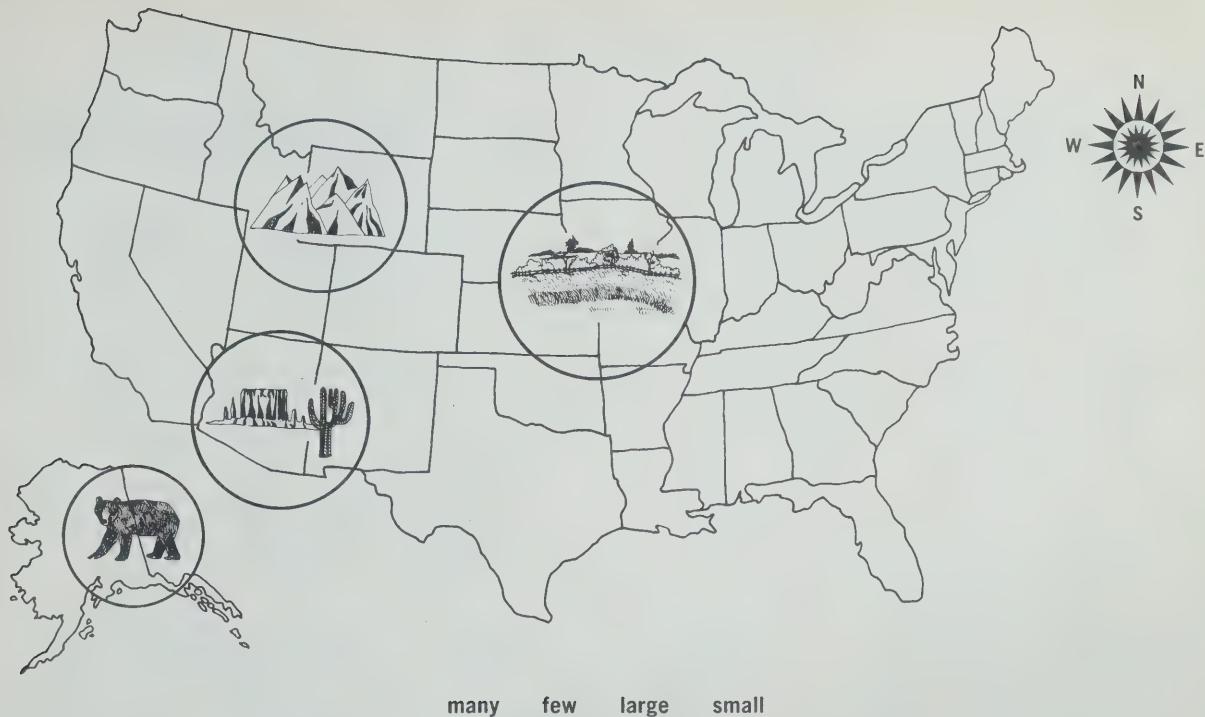
2A: Why a City Is Where It Is



KEY

—	Highways
~~~~~	Rivers
-----	Railroads
~~~~~	Mountains

2B: Can Cities Grow Everywhere?



There are probably cities in the areas shown on the map.
The cities in these areas would probably be

Color the farm circle green.

Color the mountain circle purple.

Color the desert circle yellow.

Color the "frontier" circle brown.

3A: Who Are the Owners?

Government of the city



Corporation (many owners)



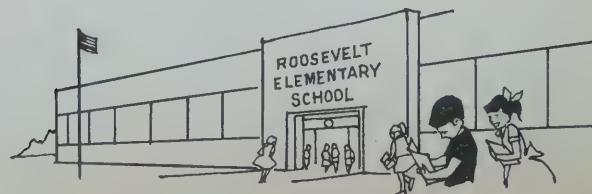
Government of the nation



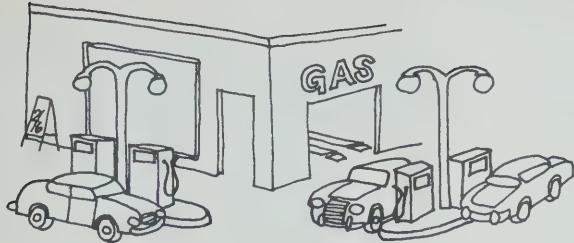
One owner



Partners (few owners)



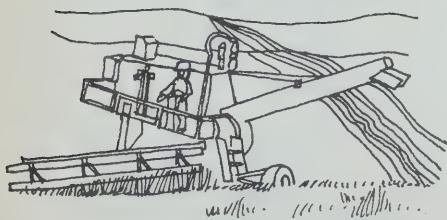
3B: How Much Competition?



LITTLE SOME MUCH



LITTLE SOME MUCH



LITTLE SOME MUCH



LITTLE SOME MUCH



LITTLE SOME MUCH

3C: Does Advertising Help You Make Better Choices?

**ALL BEEF
HOTDOGS
59¢ A POUND**

1.

**EGGS
BARGAIN !!
39¢ A DOZEN**

2.

**1954 FORD
LIKE NEW--
\$350**

3.

I know enough
to choose. I do not know enough
to choose.

1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



4.

**ALL MEAT
HOTDOGS--
49¢ A POUND**

5.

**CANDY
29¢ A BAG**

6.

**ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATOR
\$25 DOWN**

7.

3D: Markets Are Where Consumers Meet Producers

What markets are these?

Money

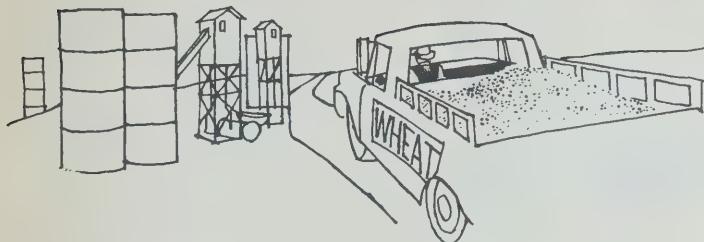
Fish

Grain

Job

Housing

Vegetable



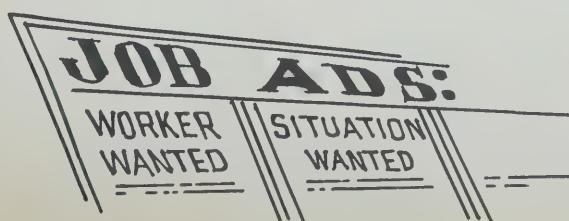
Market



Market



Market



Market

3E: Markets Depend on Each Other

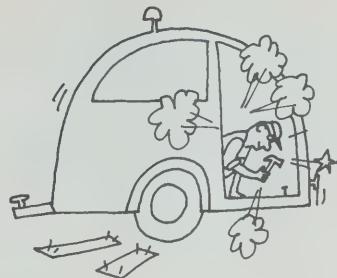
How many markets would these headlines affect?



MARKETS
Housing
Car
Cattle
Machine Tools
Department Store
Airplane
Furniture
Oil
Money
Tractor
Job
Hog
Corn

3F: How Much Will a Business Produce?

Mr. Boss decides to produce travel trailers. He rents a factory and hires one carpenter.



FIRST WEEK

Did Mr. Boss earn a profit? Yes No If Mr. Boss did earn a profit, how much was it?

How many travel trailers did the carpenter produce?

Should Mr. Boss hire a second carpenter so that he can produce more trailers? Yes No Why?

FIRST WEEK			
SALES:			
5 TRAILERS @ \$300.00		\$1500.00	
COSTS:			
WAGE OF 1 CARPENTER @ \$200.00		\$200.00	
OTHER COSTS			
3 X \$200		\$600.00	
TOTAL COSTS		\$800.00	



SECOND WEEK

Suppose Mr. Boss does hire another carpenter.

Did Mr. Boss earn a profit this week? Yes No If so, how much was it?

Was it more than for the first week? Yes No If so, how much more?

How many more trailers were produced in the second week than in the first week?

Should Mr. Boss hire a third carpenter so that he can produce more trailers? Yes No Why?

SECOND WEEK			
SALES:			
7 TRAILERS @ \$300.00		\$2100.00	
COSTS:			
WAGES OF 2 CARPENTERS @ \$200.00		\$400.00	
OTHER COSTS:			
7 X \$200.00		\$1400.00	
TOTAL COSTS		\$1800.00	

3F: How Much Will a Business Produce?



THIRD WEEK	
SALES:	
13 TRAILERS @ \$300.00	3900.00
COSTS:	
3 CARPENTERS @ 200.00 A WEEK	600.00
OTHER COSTS:	
13 x \$200.00	2600.00
TOTAL COSTS	3200.00

THIRD WEEK

Suppose Mr. Boss hires another carpenter.

Did Mr. Boss earn a profit this week? Yes No If so, how much was it?

Was it more than for the second week? Yes No If so, how much more?

How many more trailers were produced by adding the third carpenter?

Should Mr. Boss hire a fourth carpenter so that he can produce more trailers? Yes No Why?



FOURTH WEEK	
SALES:	
17 TRAILERS @ \$300.00	5100.00
COSTS:	
4 CARPENTERS @ \$200.00 A WEEK	800.00
OTHER COSTS:	
17 x \$200.00	3400.00
TOTAL COSTS	4200.00

FOURTH WEEK

Suppose Mr. Boss hires a fourth carpenter.

Did Mr. Boss earn a profit this week? Yes No If so, how much was it?

Was it more than for the third week? Yes No If so, how much more?

How many more trailers were produced by hiring the fourth carpenter?

Should Mr. Boss hire a fifth carpenter so that he can produce more trailers? Yes No Why?

3F: How Much Will a Business Produce?



FIFTH WEEK		
SALES:		
19 TRAILERS @ \$300.00	5700	00
COSTS:		
5 CARPENTERS @ \$200.00	1000	00
OTHER COSTS:		
19 x \$200.00	3800	00
TOTAL COSTS	4800	00

FIFTH WEEK

Suppose Mr. Boss hires a fifth carpenter.

Did Mr. Boss earn a profit for this week? Yes No If so, how much was it?

Was it more than for the fourth week? Yes No If so, how much more?

How many more trailers were produced by hiring the fifth carpenter?

Should Mr. Boss hire a sixth carpenter so that he can produce more trailers? Yes No Why?



SIXTH WEEK		
SALES:		
20 TRAILERS @ \$300.00	6000	00
COSTS:		
6 CARPENTERS @ \$200.00	1200	00
OTHER COSTS:		
20 x \$200.00	4000	00
TOTAL COSTS	5200	00

SIXTH WEEK

Suppose Mr. Boss hires a sixth carpenter.

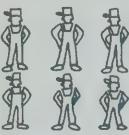
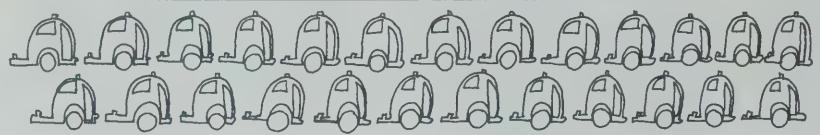
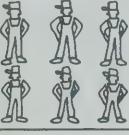
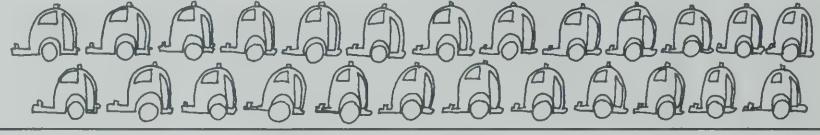
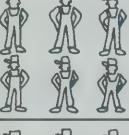
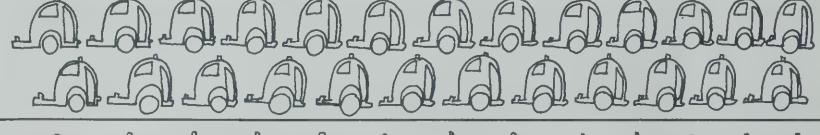
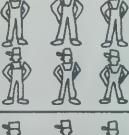
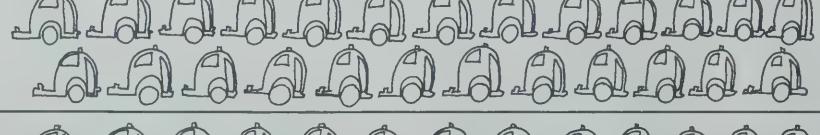
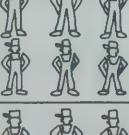
What do you think will happen?

What happened to Mr. Boss's profit?

Will Mr. Boss be happy about this? Should he have hired the sixth carpenter?

If Mr. Boss wants to hire more carpenters profitably, what can he do?

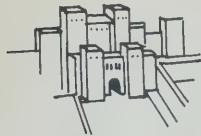
3F: How Much Will a Business Produce?

WEEK	CARPENTERS	TOTAL TRAILERS PRODUCED EACH WEEK	MR. BOSS'S PROFIT
First Week			Profit the first week
Second Week			Profit the second week
Third Week			Profit the third week
Fourth Week			Profit the fourth week
Fifth Week			Profit the fifth week
Sixth Week			Profit the sixth week

Discovery

4A: Ideas People in Cities Have Given Us

What ideas did people in each of these cities give us?



.....

.....



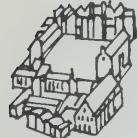
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4B: People Whose Ideas Make My City a Better Place to Live

WHO?

WHAT WAS HIS IDEA?

Writer 

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Businessman 

.....

.....

Lawmaker 

.....

.....

Architect 

.....

.....

Artist

.....

.....

Volunteer worker

.....

.....


Educator

.....

.....

5A: Jobs Cause the City to Grow

When does this city offer the most jobs and the highest income?



Picture 1. When it has one industry.



Picture 2. When it has few industries.



Picture 3. When it has many industries.

Picture 1

Picture 2

Picture 3

When does this city offer the most jobs?

When does this city have more higher-paying jobs?

If an industry closes or goes out of business,
when are the workers most affected by bad times?

When does the government of the city have the most tax income?

When does the government of the city have the most expenses?

When are land prices the lowest?

When do people specialize the most?

When do young people move from the city?

When do young people move to the city?

5B: How Did My City Grow?

	People Who Are Employed	School Enrollment	People	Other
1900				
1910				
1920				
1930				
1940				
1950				
1960				
Today				

6A: Why Do Conflicts Arise?



The boys settled their differences through finding out the facts.

How?

.....
.....
.....



The boys settled their differences by each giving in a little.

How?

.....
.....
.....



The men settled their differences through decision under the law.

How?

.....
.....
.....

6B: Changes That Are Good for Some Groups May Cause Problems for Others

PROBLEMS

A. Who should pay the taxes for the services of the city?

CHANGES IN THE CITY

1. Cutting out public transportation in one part of the city.
2. Many families live and own homes in the suburbs, but they work and gain their incomes in the city.
3. The city tears down many old homes to build new homes and office buildings in the center of the city.
4. To take care of overcrowding in the schools, the city tears down old schools and builds new ones. In other areas, the city does nothing.

B. How can people who have no cars get to work or visit other neighbors?

C. How can the city provide an equal education for everyone in all parts of the city?

D. Who should provide housing for people who had to move from the torn-down neighborhoods?

6C: What Happens When People Move?

Joe Green and his family lived on a large dairy farm in the South. It was owned by Mr. Daniels. Mr. Green, along with many other men, worked for Mr. Daniels in helping to run the dairy farm. A few months before, Mr. Daniels put in new machinery that would do the milking faster and better than the men could do it. The machines did the work of many of the men, and Mr. Daniels had to tell them that they would have to look elsewhere for work. Joe Green was one of the workers who had to leave. There was no other work for him nearby, and he and his family began to think of moving to the city. Mr. Green's cousin lived in (use name of your city here), and he wrote to Joe and told him to come to the city to look for a job. After thinking it over for a few days, Joe Green and his family loaded their few belongings into their car and started for . . . (your city).

David Brown and his family lived in Washington, D.C. Mr. Brown worked with electronic machines called computers. These machines are used to handle millions of facts and figures—and to solve problems many hundreds of times faster than the problems could be solved without their help. The men who work with these machines are skilled specialists. As more and more companies begin to use computers, more and more of these specialists are needed. Mr. Brown had lived in Washington for five years, but he was not happy. He liked his work, but he wanted to earn more money for his family. He read about Houston, Texas. He read that the city is growing fast because of the many new businesses that are moving there. Two weeks ago David Brown arrived in Houston and found a good job. Now he has sent for his wife and two children to join him there.

1. Where do you think Mr. Green and his family stayed when they first got to the city?
2. Do you think that Mr. Green's cousin had extra space in his apartment?
3. Will Mr. Green have any problem finding a job? Why, or why not?
4. How will he pay his expenses?
5. What could Mrs. Green do to help the family?
6. What could the children do to help?
7. What will the Green children do about school? Do you think the city school was different from the country school in the South?

1. Why was David Brown able to get a job in such a short time?
2. Would this job be a better job than the one he had in Washington?
3. In what ways would it be better?
4. Would he have as much difficulty finding a good home as Joe Green might have? Why, or why not?
5. What problems do you think David Brown and his family faced in Houston?
6. How are these problems like the problems of the Green family in their new city? How are the problems of the two families different?

6D: Where Do We Go for Help in the City?

	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
In case of fire:
In case of theft:
In case of illness or injury:
To find a job:
To get job training:
In case of emergency need for food, clothing, shelter (housing):
In case we have trouble with the water:
In case we have trouble with the gas:
In case we need electricity:

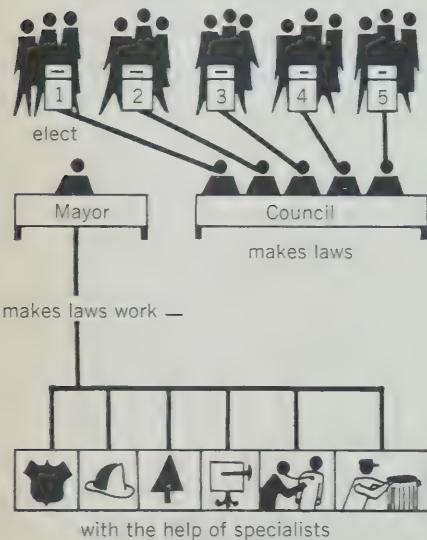
7A: How Is My City Government Organized?

Here are two ways to set up a city government.

Two forms of local government

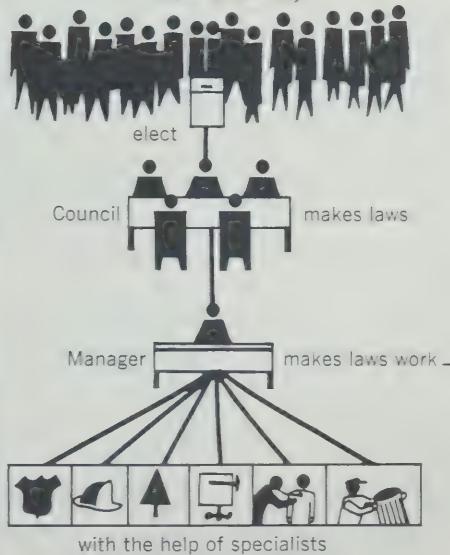
MAYOR-COUNCIL

People in the neighborhoods



COUNCIL-MANAGER

People in the city



Here is the picture chart of my city government.



7B: How Does My City Produce Services?

Name of my city
Where does my city get its money?
Property taxes \$
Sales taxes \$
Licenses and fees \$
Taxes shared with other
governments (state and federal) \$
Other \$
Total \$
Source

City population
For what does my city spend its money?
Fire Department \$
Police Department \$
Street Department \$
Sanitation Department \$
Other \$
Total \$
For the year

Name of my school
Where does my school get its money?
Property taxes \$
Help from the state government \$
Help from the federal government \$
Other \$
Total \$
Source

School population
For what will my school spend its money?
Teachers \$
Other workers \$
Supplies \$
Keeping buildings in good repair \$
Debt (paying back loans) \$
Other \$
Total \$
For the year

7C: What Makes the City's Tax Income Rise or Fall?

What makes the city's tax income rise or fall?

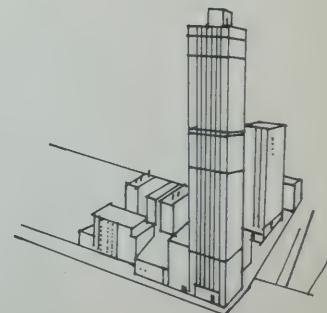
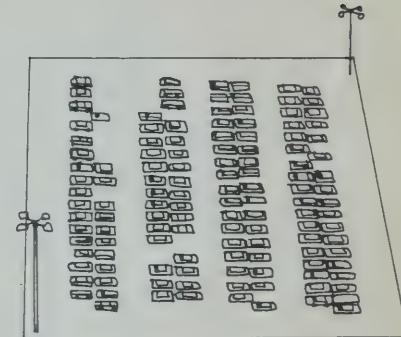
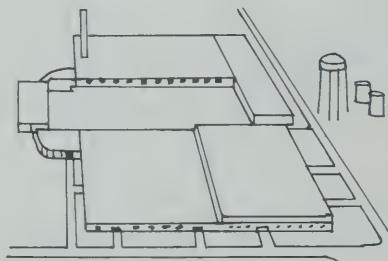
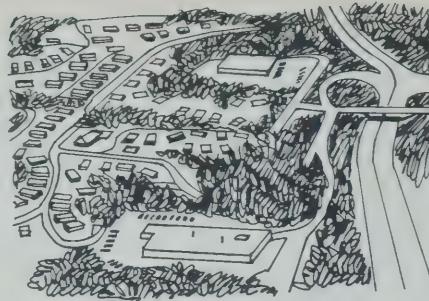
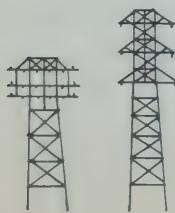
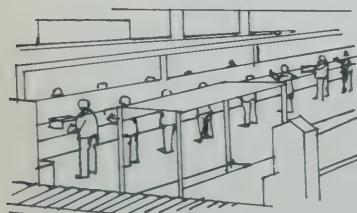
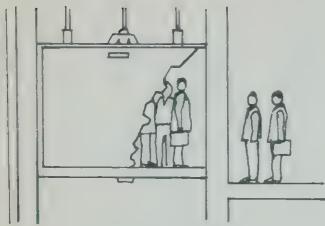
	Rise	Fall
A new factory moves to the city.
The City Council increases taxes.
Business sales rise.
Business sales fall.
Many families move to the suburbs.
New families move into the city.
The city tears down houses to build a parking lot in the city's business area.
The city builds a toll bridge.
The city decides to charge an amusement tax on tickets to the zoo.

What makes the city's spending rise or fall?

	Rise	Fall
The city builds a toll bridge.
Many needy families move to the city.
The city builds a new zoo.
The city tears down houses to build a parking lot in the city's business area.
The city hires more policemen.
The city must replace its old fire trucks.
The city decides to build a new school.

8A: How Do New Inventions Affect City Planning?

INVENTION



8B: Planning Land Use for Keeping Neighborhoods Happy

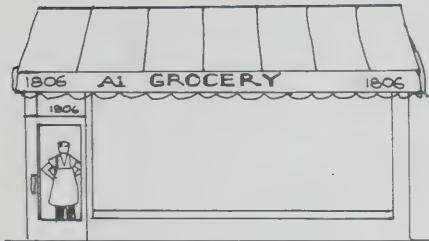
Suppose your city lets landowners use their land any way they want to use it. How will these neighbors feel about each other?

Look at each picture. How does each owner feel about his neighbor?

Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent



Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent

Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent



Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent

Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent



Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent

8B: Planning Land Use for Keeping Neighborhoods Happy

Look at each picture. How does each owner feel about his neighbor?

Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent



Happy

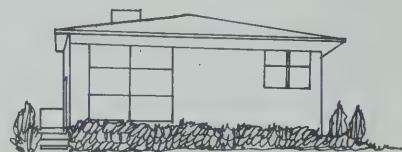
Unhappy

Indifferent

Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent



Happy

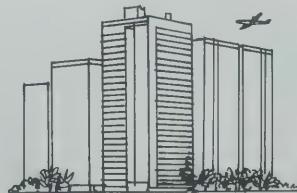
Unhappy

Indifferent

Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent



Happy

Unhappy

Indifferent

Now, suppose you have been hired by the City Council to be the city planner. The sign on your desk reads:

NAME

CITY PLANNER OF

Which of these land uses would you allow, or not allow?

Allow Not Allow

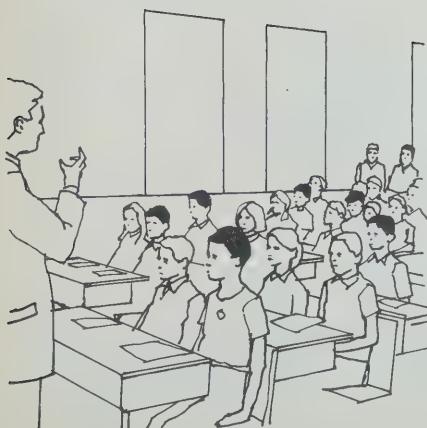
..... If either neighbor hurts the other.
..... If either neighbor benefits the other.
..... If the two neighbors neither hurt nor benefit each other.

8C: What Should Planners Study to Solve These Problems?

Which systems must the city planner study to prevent these problems?

SYSTEMS

1. Business (jobs)	2. Legal	3. Street	4. Communications	5. Park
6. Transportation	7. Health	8. School	9. Housing	10. Sewage



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



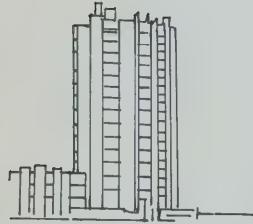
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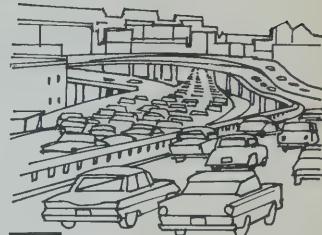
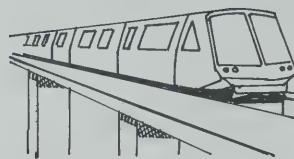
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

8D: Which Is the Better Use of Land in a Crowded City?

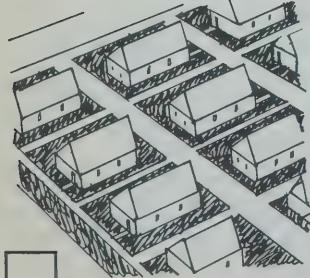
This OR This



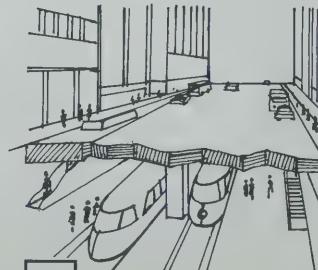
This OR This



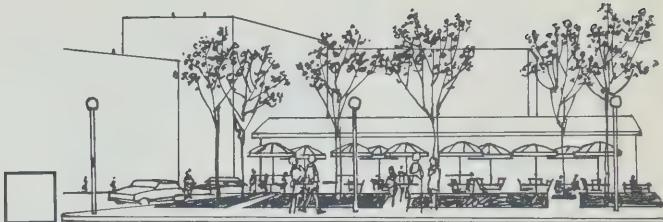
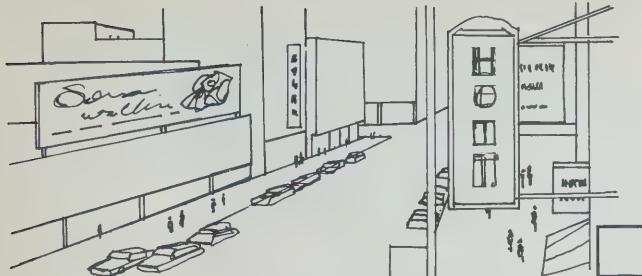
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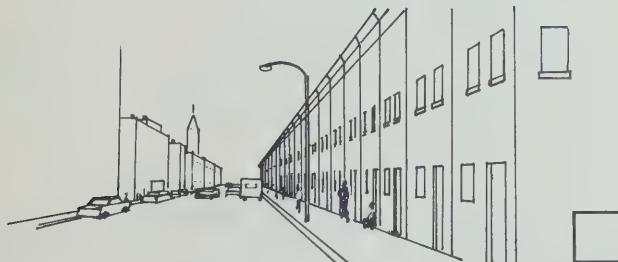
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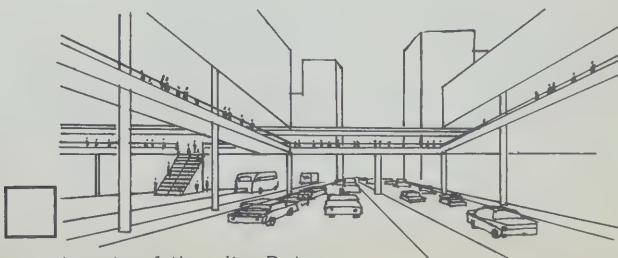
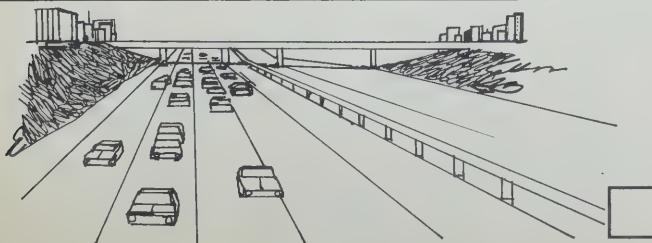
8E: What Do You Want Your City to Be Like?



The downtown area should be a pleasant place in which to shop.
To which of these downtowns would you rather go?

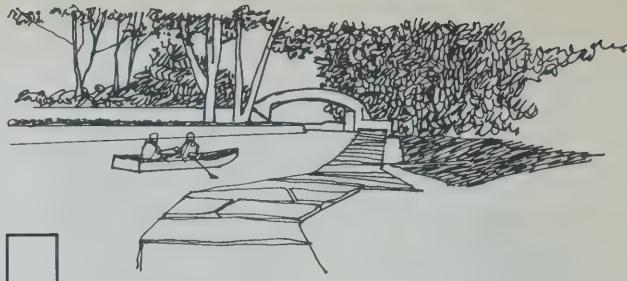
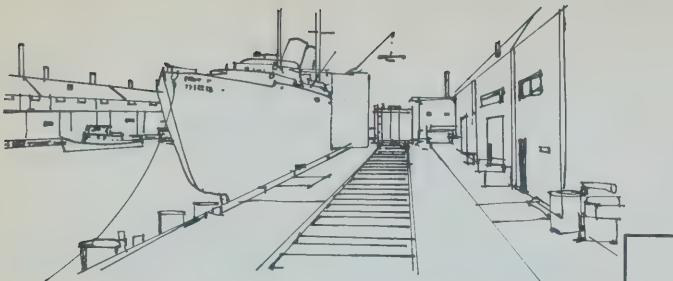


Homes should be in neighborhoods where the streets are safe and pleasant. Which neighborhood looks friendlier and safer?

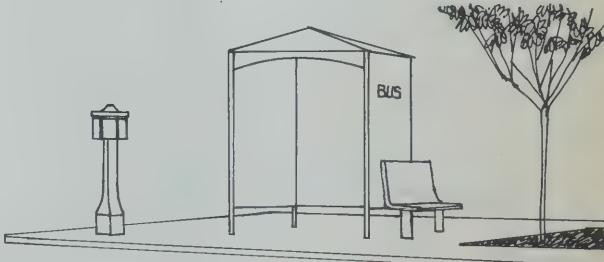
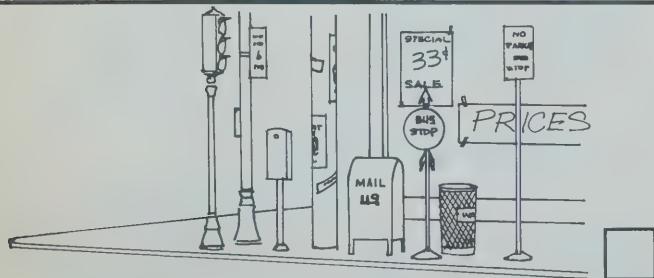


Streets and roads are needed to connect parts of the city. But sometimes streets and roads become a problem and they keep neighborhoods apart. In which of these two cities does the traffic move without keeping neighborhoods and people apart?

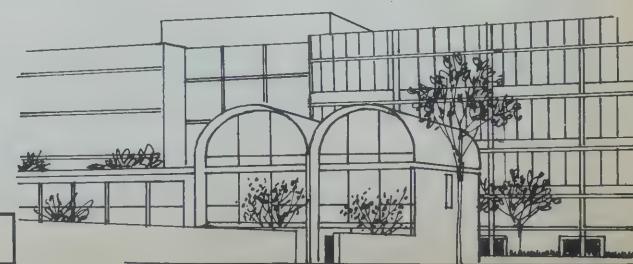
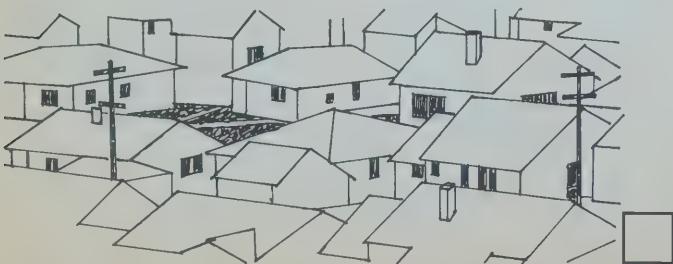
8E: What Do You Want Your City to Be Like?



Cities should be more than buildings and streets. There should be places where people can enjoy nature inside the city. Which city do you like better?



A city's "furniture" can help to make it look nice. In which city did the planners use "furniture" well?

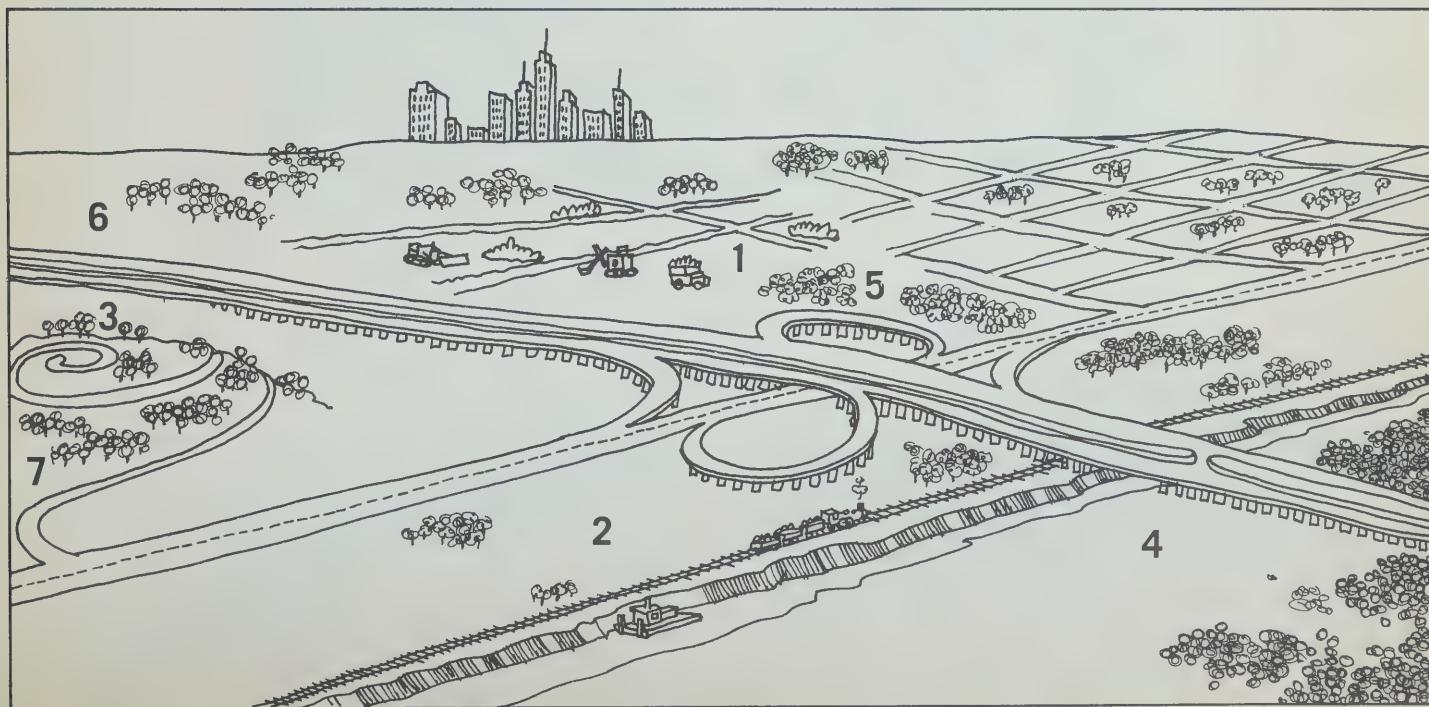


A city can grow and look like this:

Or it can grow and look like this:
Which city is planning the use of land better?

8F: Where Will You Locate?

- A picnic ground
- A shopping center
- Houses built according to the plans of individual owners
- Lookout Park
- Factories and warehouses
- An elementary school
- Land for large housing project of single homes



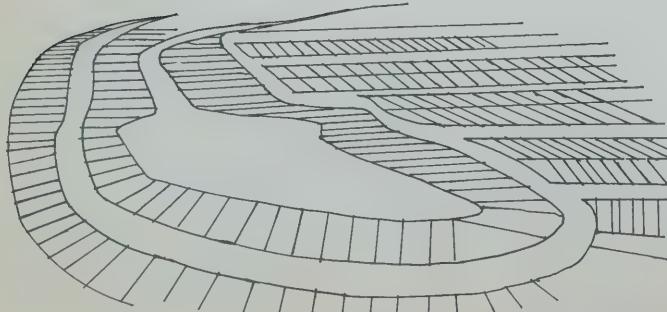
8G: Which Plan Do You Think Makes a Better Place to Live?

Two planners were given the job of drawing a plan for using this beautiful site for homes for 100 families.

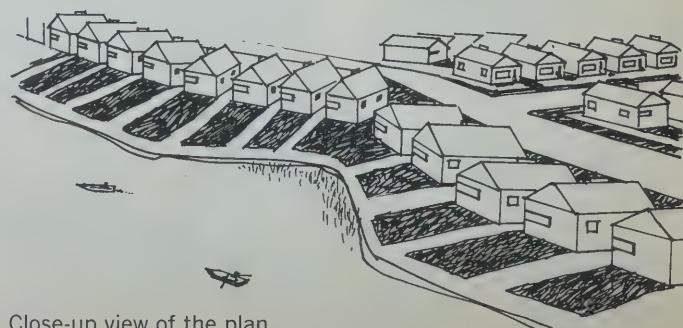


Planner A presented this plan for 100 single-story homes on lots of the same size.

PLAN A



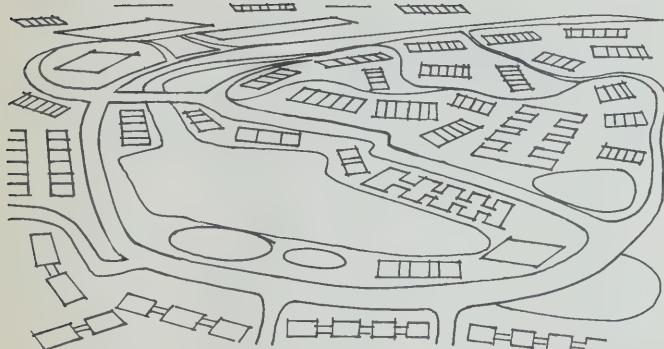
Map of the plan



Close-up view of the plan

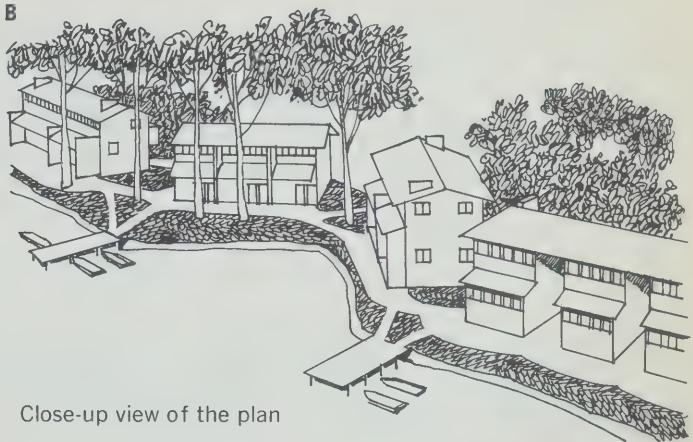
8G: Which Plan Do You Think Makes a Better Place to Live?

Planner B presented this plan for 100 two-story townhouses grouped closely together.



Map of the plan

PLAN B



Close-up view of the plan

Which plan do you like better?

Plan A Plan B

Why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

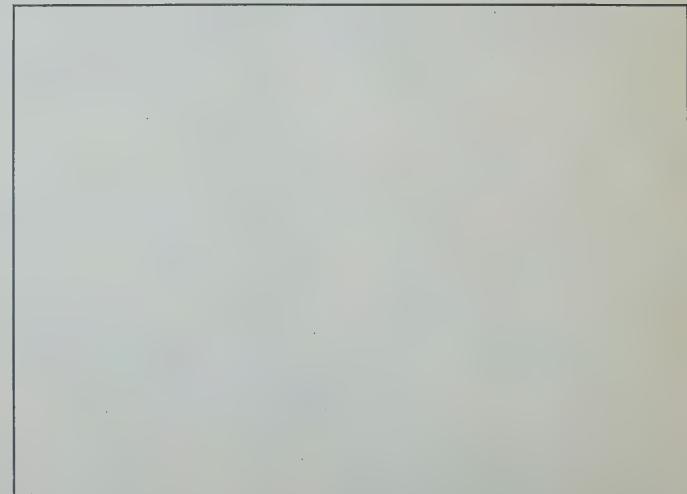
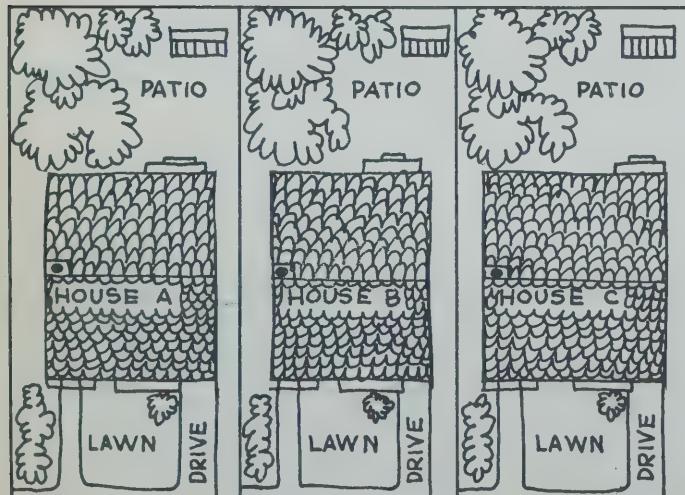
8H: The Story of Three Friends

Three friends bought a pretty piece of land to build three homes on so that they could be neighbors. They went to an architect who designed them three nice houses, each sitting on one-third of the land.

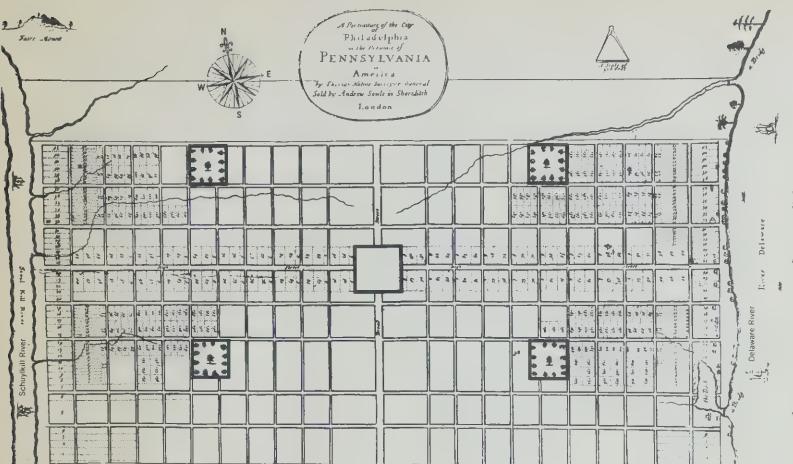
The wives were happy with the nice big houses, but

they said, "We like the homes, but can't they be built so that we can have more of the land in one piece for use as gardens and a play area?"

The architect thought and then nodded his head and said, "Yes!" Draw the plan you think he prepared.

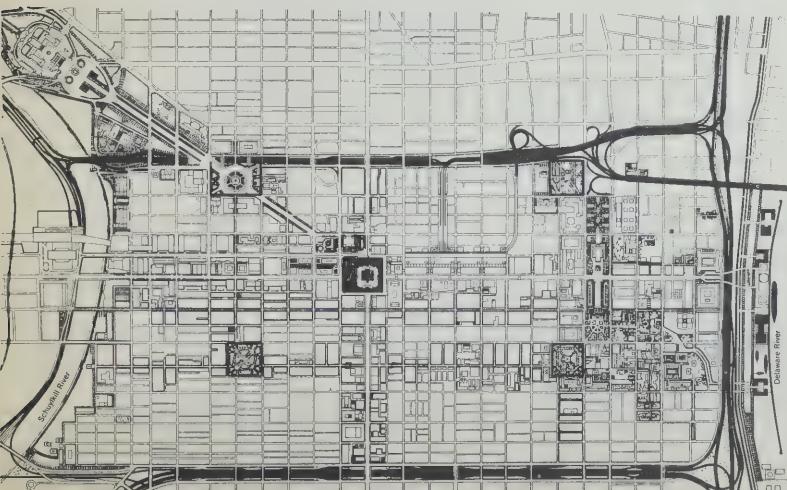


9A: Cities Are Always Changing



Map 1 shows Philadelphia as it looked in 1682. This is about 9 parents ago. Map 2 shows Philadelphia as it looks today.

1. There are five “squares” shown on Map 1. What do you think they are?
Can you find the same squares on Map 2?
Color them green on both maps.
2. Compare Map 1 with Map 2. List some of the changes that you can see.
3. According to the maps, what invention do you think caused the most changes?
4. What is different about the rivers in the two maps?
5. How have the boundaries of the city changed?
6. On Map 2, see if you can find Philadelphia’s freeways. Trace them in red. Why are these freeways important?



9B: What Is My City Doing to Keep up to Date?

Describe the project:

.....

.....

.....

.....

How much will it cost?

Who is paying for it?

Why is it important to my city?

.....

.....

.....

.....

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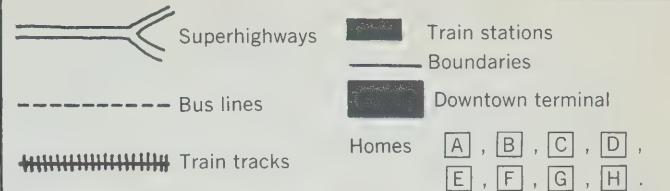
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10A: How Do People Travel in the City?

KEY



The people who live in homes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H all work in downtown Midcity. They must find the best way to get to work each day. Study the map and decide how each person should get to work. If the person has more than one choice, mark both choices in the space given.

A.....

B.....

C.....

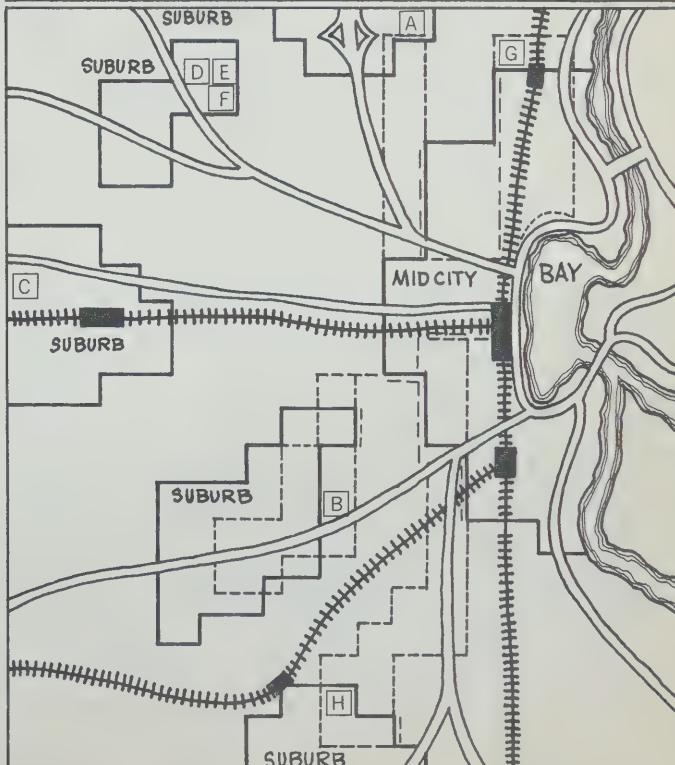
D.....

E.....

F.....

G.....

H.....



10B: How Do the Members of My Family Travel to Work?

1. Member of family		
2. How far do you travel to work?		
3. What choices do you have? (Please check possible ways.)	Bus Car Car pool Subway Train Other	Bus Car Car pool Subway Train Other	Bus Car Car pool Subway Train Other
4. What way do you use most of the time?	Bus Car Car pool Subway Train Other	Bus Car Car pool Subway Train Other	Bus Car Car pool Subway Train Other
5. Why do you travel this way? (More than one reason can be checked.)	Only way there is Handier Faster Cheaper More comfortable	Only way there is Handier Faster Cheaper More comfortable	Only way there is Handier Faster Cheaper More comfortable
6. If you now drive, would you use public transportation if it were any one of the following?	Available Cheaper Faster Comfortable	Available Cheaper Faster Comfortable	Available Cheaper Faster Comfortable
7. Do you believe that our city needs better transportation? Explain your answer.	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No

10C: Should the Bus Company Raise the Fare?

1



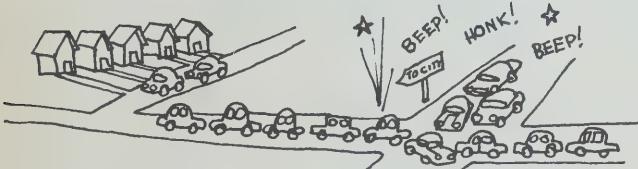
The bus company suffers losses.

2



The owners of the company decide to raise the fare to 15 cents.

3



Many people stop riding the bus and drive their cars to work.

4



After raising the fare, the owners of the company found that—

Before the raise in fare, 1400 people rode buses each day. How much income did the bus company get each day?

After the raise in fare, 1000 people rode buses each day. How much income did the bus company get each day?

Did the fare raise help the bus company? Yes No

Did the fare raise help the city? Yes No

In what ways did the city suffer?

.....

What could the city do to solve the traffic problem? (Choose one which you think is best.)

Pay overtime to the police for untangling traffic jams.

Give the bus company money so that the company could keep the fare at 10 cents.

Widen the streets.

Put in more traffic lights.

Make more parking space for cars.

Tell people they should walk more.

Do nothing about the problem.

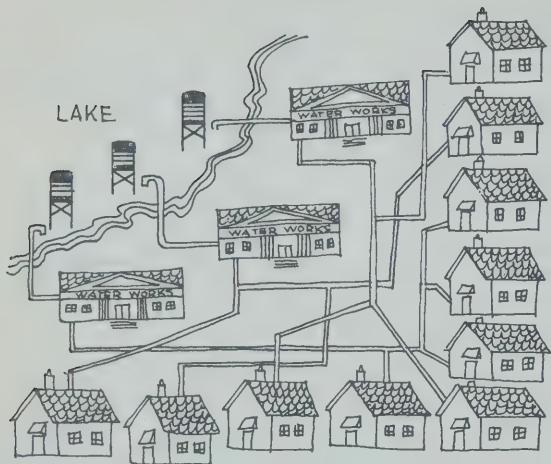
Other solutions

.....

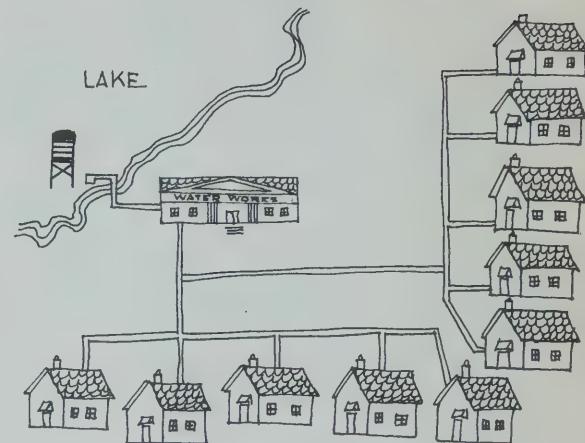
11A: Most Cities Have Only One Water System. Why?

Study these pictures to find the answer:

CASE A



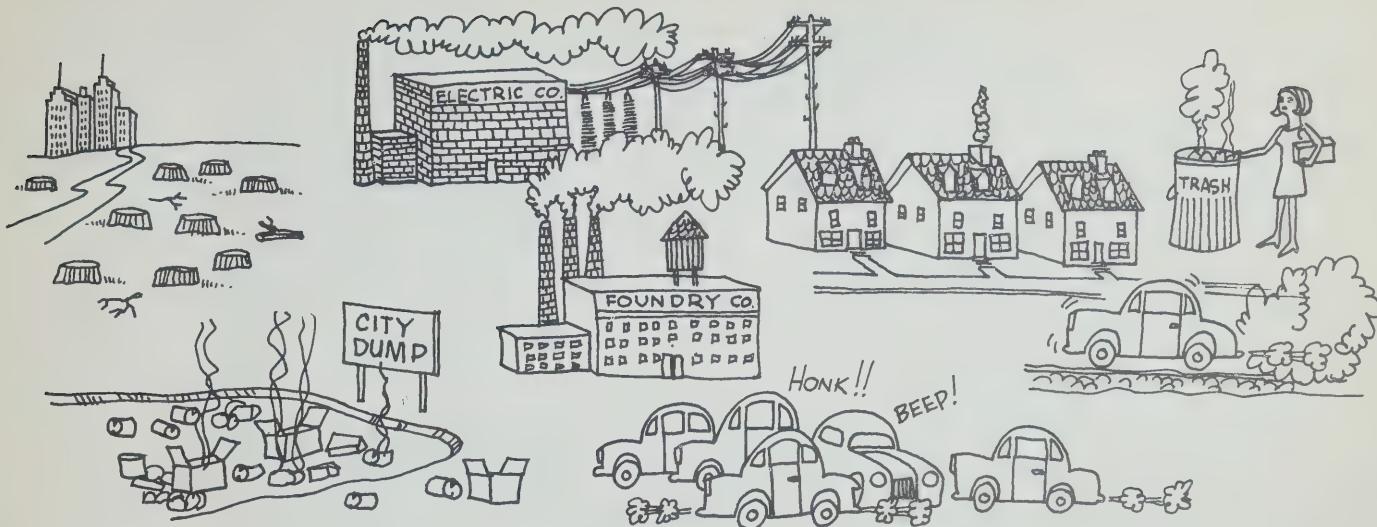
CASE B



1. In which case would the city use more equipment, buildings, and pipes to produce and deliver water? Case A Case B
.....
.....
.....
2. In which case could the city produce water for less cost? Case A Case B
.....
.....
.....
3. If the water companies are owned by businessmen, in which case is there more competition? Case A Case B
.....
.....
4. What could the city do to assure a fair price for water if there is only one water company?

5. If you were the city planner for your city, which water system would you choose? Case A Case B
.....
.....
6. How many water systems are there in your city?
7. Who owns the water system in your city?

11B: Can You Find the Causes of Air Pollution?



The causes of air pollution shown in the picture are:

.....

.....

.....

How do the city and its people suffer from air pollution?

.....

.....

12A: What Can We Learn from Athens?

The map opposite shows where the Athenians traded. After the teacher has read "Athens at Work" in the Resource Unit, page 192, read the questions and mark an X in each box that stands for a correct answer.

1. Could the Athenians produce everything they needed by themselves?

Yes No

2. Did the Athenians divide the labor with other places to get the other things they needed?

Yes No

3. What did the Athenians produce that they could trade?

Olive oil Ivory Grain Silver
Grape wine Lumber Silk Gold

4. What else did the Athenians have to produce before they could trade?

Houses Shoes Hotdogs Seaport
Ships Refrigerators Jars Chairs

5. What are some of the things the Greeks got in trade for their grape wine, olive oil, and silver coins? Look at the map of Athenian trade, and then write your answers below:

.....
.....
.....

6. What did the Athenians do with the goods they got from other lands? Check the box for "Yes" if the statement is correct; check "No" if it is wrong.

a) They consumed all of them.

Yes No

b) They consumed part of them.

Yes No

c) They used some of them to produce simple tools and weapons.

Yes No

d) They produced jewelry with some of them.

Yes No

e) They produced much laborsaving machinery.

Yes No

7. What are the reasons the Athenians did not produce much machinery? Check "Yes" if the statement is correct; check "No" if it is incorrect.

a) Many machines had not been invented yet.

Yes No

12A: What Can We Learn from Athens?

b) Slaves did the hard work that machines might have done.

Yes No

c) The Athenians were not clever enough to invent machines.

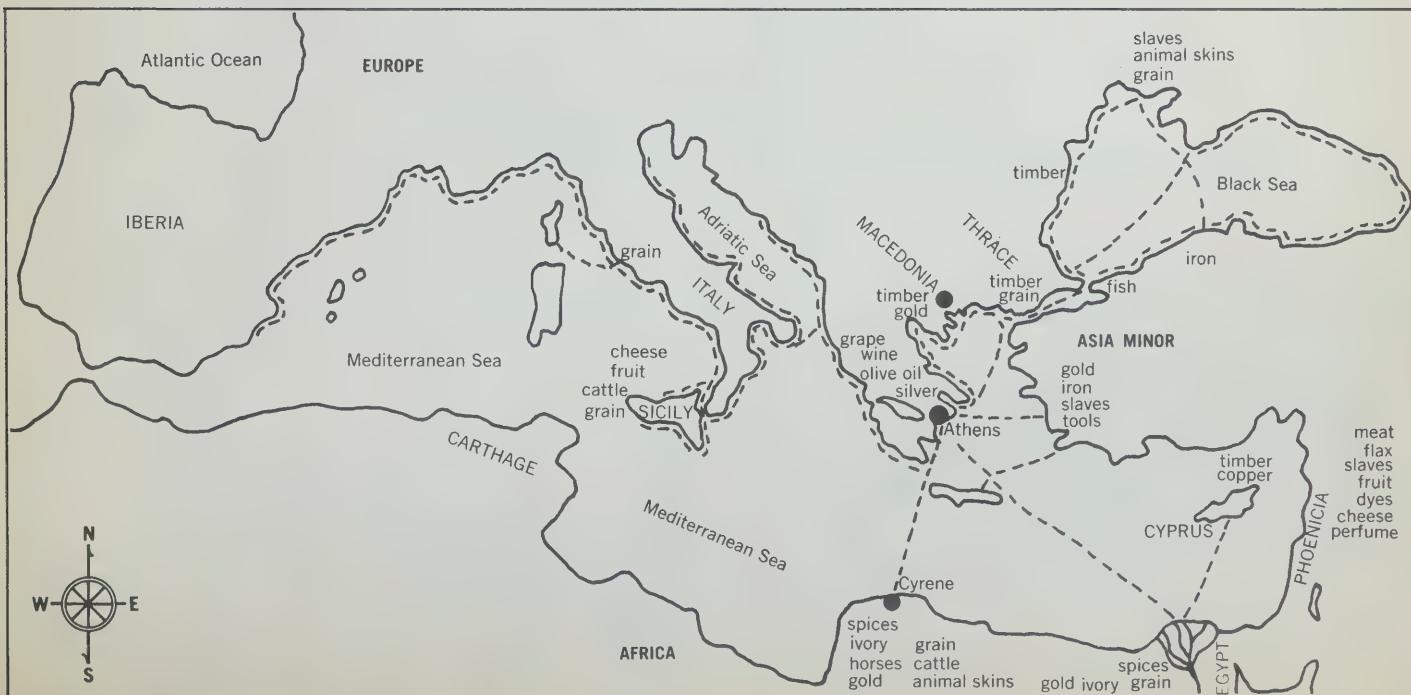
Yes No

d) Athenians had little desire for lots of goods. They thought other things were more important.

Yes No

e) Hard work was not known at the time of the Athenians.

Yes No

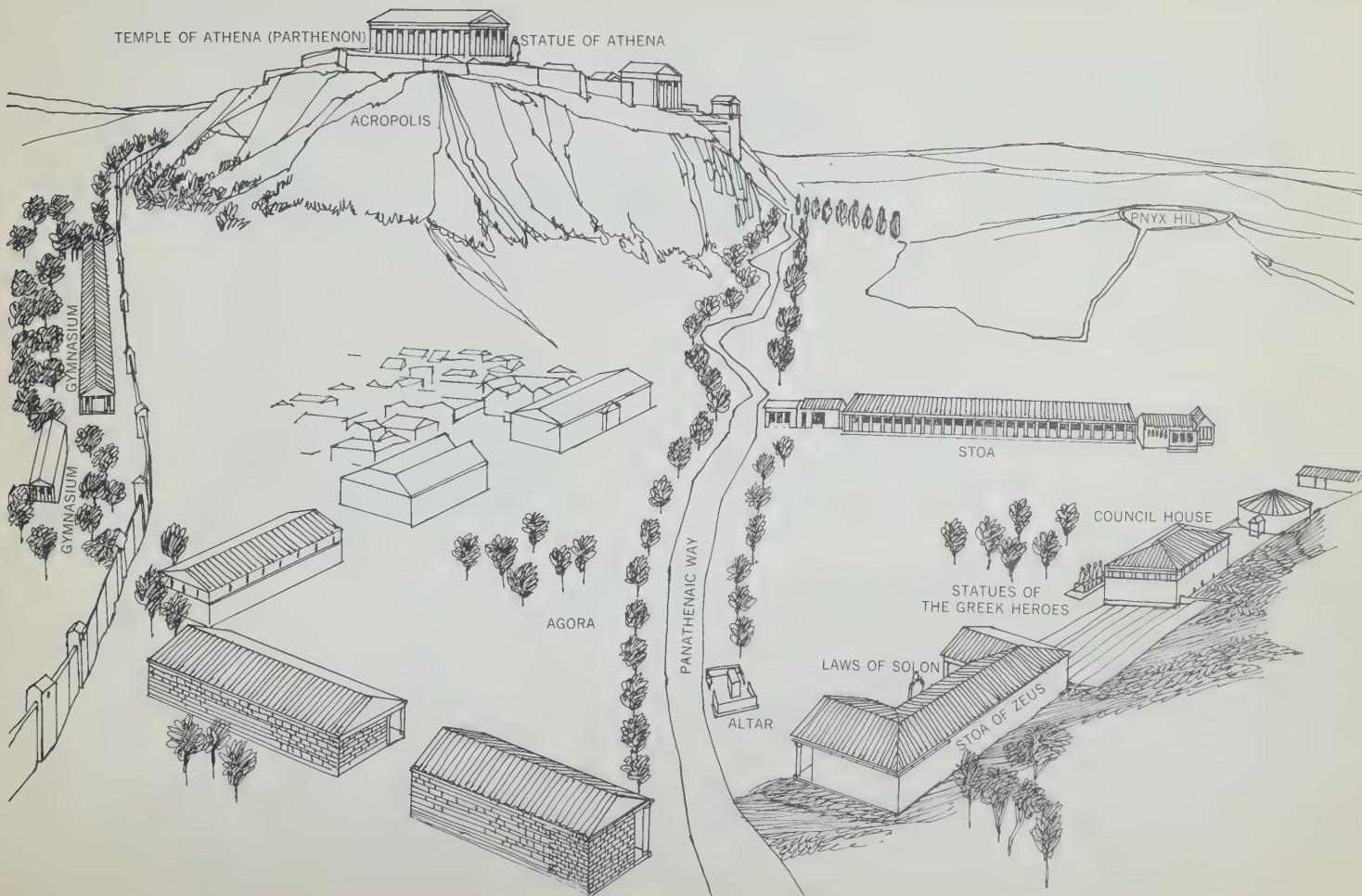


12B: Important Places in Athens

Study the picture map of "Important Places in Athens." Then read the following sentences. Fill in the blanks carefully.

1. On the stood the temple of Athena. The Athenians looked up to the and prayed. "Help us, O Athena, to bring honor to your city."
2. The was the busiest place in Athens. Here the Athenians came to work in offices, stores, and workshops. They came to shop. They came to worship. They came to serve in the law courts. They came to be with other people and discuss ideas and learn the news.
3. Men and boys spent much time in the The was in a shady grove of trees outside the walls. Here the men and boys enjoyed sports and discussed ideas with the wise men.
4. From time to time the Athenian citizens met on They discussed new plans for Athens and voted on new laws.
5. The Athenians saw plays and listened to great poets in the There were prizes for the best poems and plays. Pericles thought that the helped the people to understand each other better.

12B: Important Places in Athens



12C: Some of the People of Athens



CITIZENS



FOREIGNERS



SLAVES

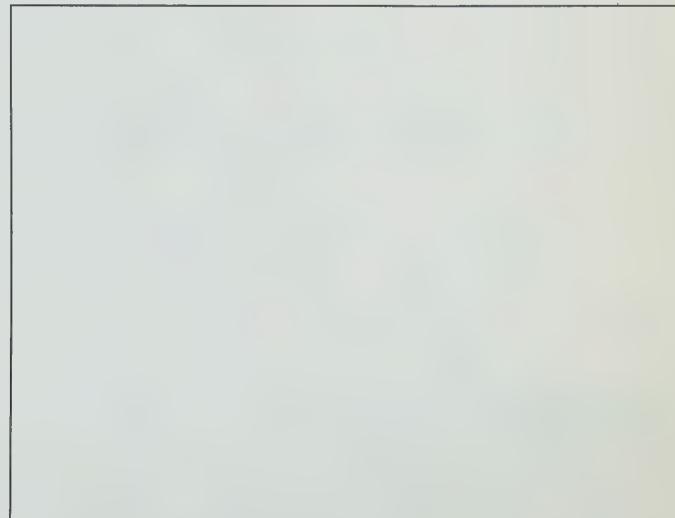
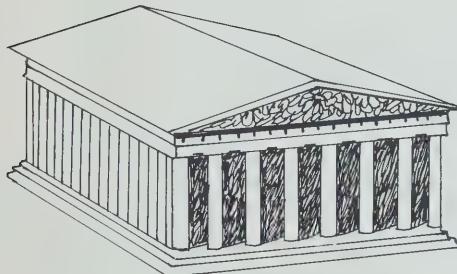
Each of the paragraphs below describes one of the groups of people shown above. When you have compared the paragraphs with the pictures, write the name of each group in the proper space.

- a) of Athens were free men. They spent much of their time serving the government of Athens. They used their free time, however, to talk and enjoy sports.
- b) were the men, women, and children whom the Athenian soldiers brought back from the wars. Wealthy Athenian citizens bought them to do their work.
- c) came to Athens to work as traders, craftsmen, doctors, artists, and teachers. They could not vote on the laws of the city, but they found Athens a good place to live.

12D: A Greek Temple

The style of the Greek temples has been used for buildings all over the world. Do you know a building in your city that looks like this Greek temple? Have

you seen pictures of famous government buildings and museums that are similar to this? In the space below, draw a building that looks like a Greek temple.



What is the building?

Where is it?

13A: What Would You Do About London's Growth?

1. Let London grow, using up all farmland.
2. Build new towns outside London where people could live and work.
3. Try to get laws passed that would not let people move from where they live.
4. Other

13B: Which Way of Trading Produced More Jobs and Income for London?

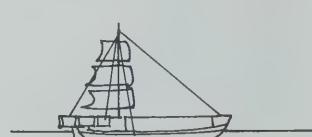
Place a check in the box to show which way of trading you think produced more jobs and income, and give the reasons for your choice in the space on the next page.



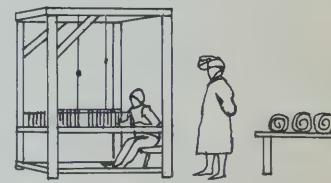
1. Wool is cut on English farms.



2. London merchants buy raw wool.



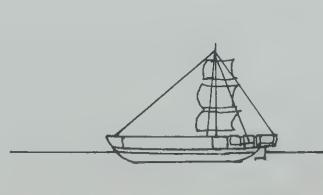
3. Venetian ships carry raw wool to Bruges.



4. Bruges weavers produce cloth.



5. Bruges merchants sell cloth to London merchants.



6. Venetian ships carry cloth to London.



7. London merchants sell cloth to customers in London.



8. London tailors make clothing.



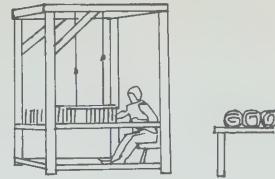
13B: Which Way of Trading Produced More Jobs and Income for London?



1. Wool is cut on English farms.



2. London merchants buy raw wool.



3. Weavers in London produce cloth.



4. London merchants buy cloth from London weavers.



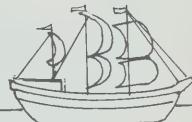
5. London merchants sell the cloth to customers in London.



6. London tailors make clothing.



7. London merchants sell cloth to merchants in other lands.



8. Cloth is shipped to other countries in British ships.



Reasons:

.....

.....

.....

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.....

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14A: Where Venetian Ships Traveled

On the opposite page is a map showing the places visited by the merchants of Venice in their trading.

Color the ocean and the seas light blue. Color Europe light green. Color Africa and the Holy Land light yellow. Leave the rest of Asia white.

Color the dotted lines of the Venetian trade routes red. When you have colored your map, look at the world map at the end of your workbook. See if you can find Venice on the world map.

Then draw on the world map a red circle around the area where the Venetian ships went to trade. Look at the map on page 61 which shows the area where Athenian ships traded. Using a blue crayon, draw a circle on your world map to show how big this area was.

Who traded in a bigger area—the Venetians or the Athenians?

Which were bigger and stronger—the Venetian or the Athenian ships?

From the map on the opposite page, can you tell where the Venetians got wool?

Where did the Venetian traders get wool cloth?

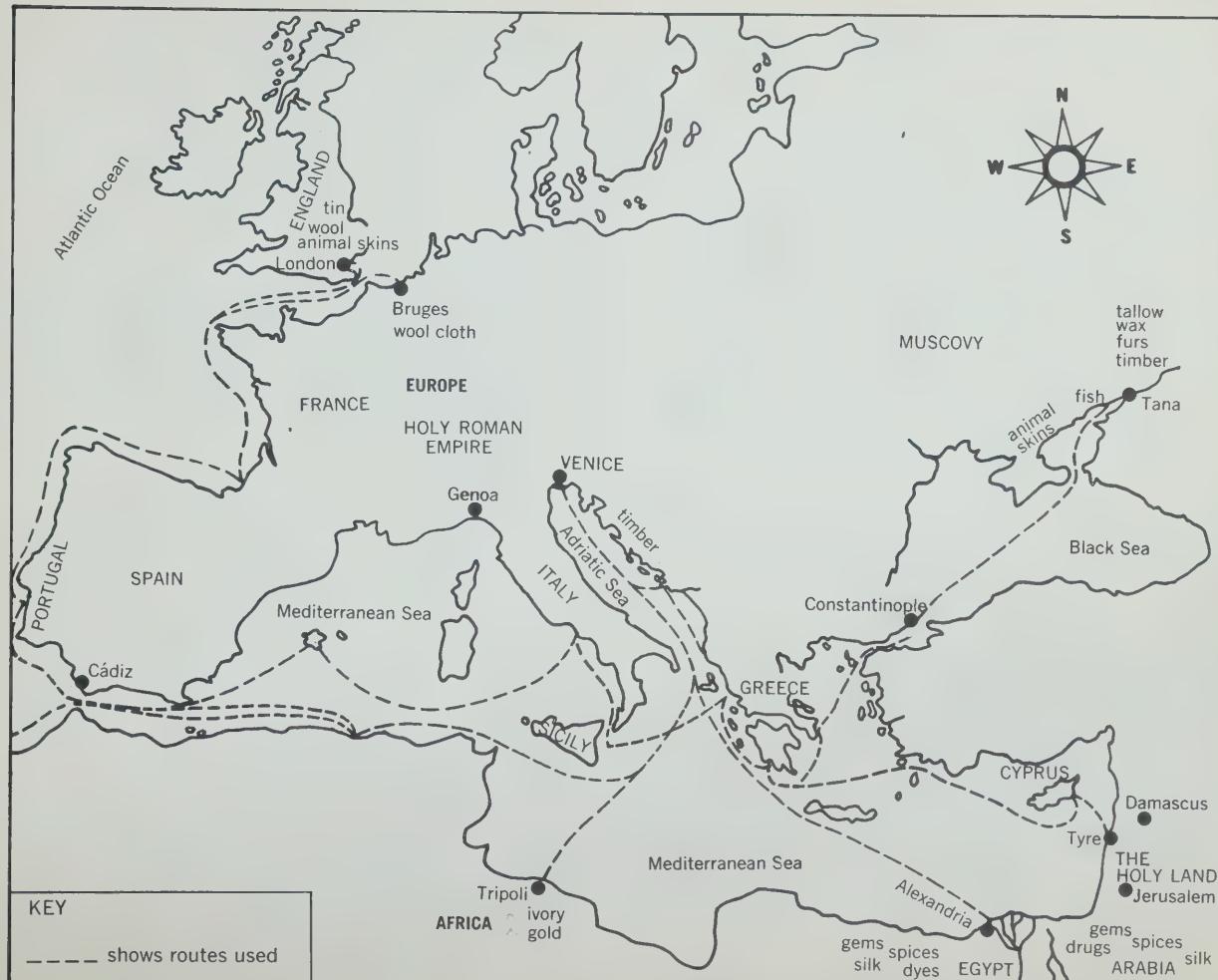
Where did they get timber?

Where did they take the timber?

How did the Venetians get spices and silks from faraway Asia?

Where did they take the spices and silks?

14A: Where Venetian Ships Traveled



Adapted from *Our Working World: Cities at Work*.
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14B: Marco Polo, Trader

The heavy line on the map shows the route taken by Marco Polo, his father, and his uncle on their journey

How long did it take for them to travel from Venice to China?

Was the journey an easy one? Yes No
Why?

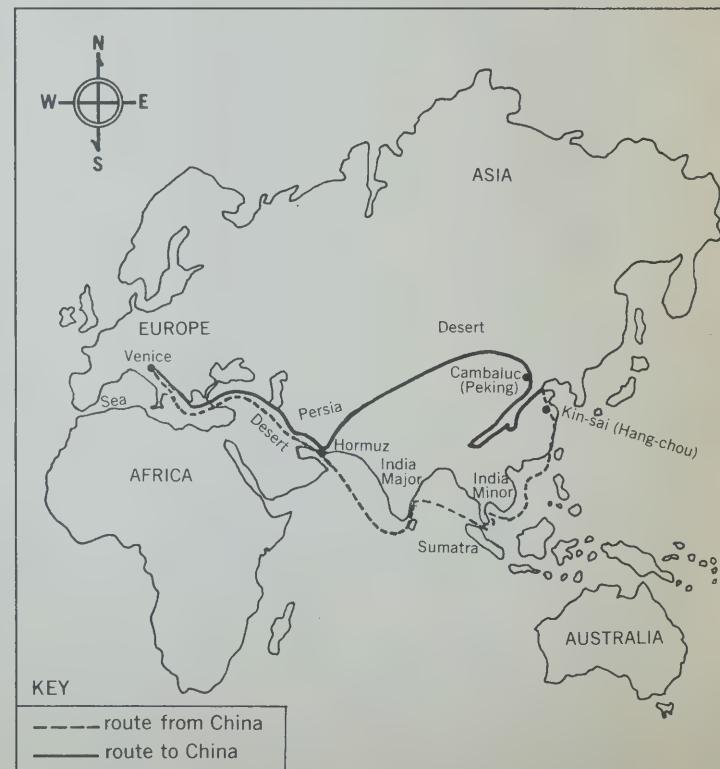
Since it was so hard to travel in those days, do you think the people of Venice knew much about the lands between their city and China?

How did Marco Polo tell the people of Venice about the new things he had learned about the world?

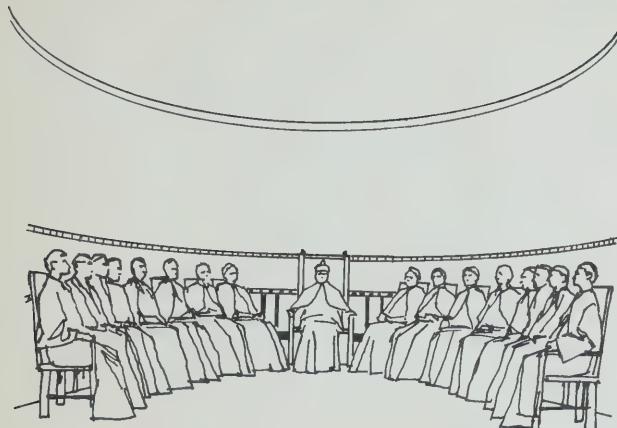
What other cities have you studied whose traders and trading ships traveled far from home?

Marco Polo left Venice for China in A.D. 1270. This is more than 20 parents ago. Do you think many explorers of that time are still remembered today? Can you think of some reasons why Marco Polo is still remembered?

from Venice to China. The dotted line shows their route back home many years later.



14C: Making Laws in Two Cities



Picture 1



Picture 2

Which is Athens?

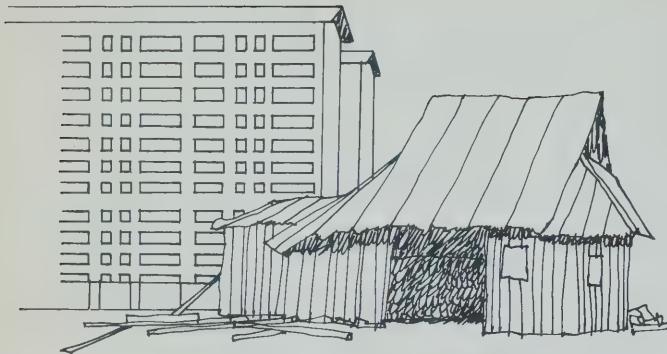
Which is Venice?

15: How Does the Port of Rotterdam Create Jobs and Income for the People?

16: What Can We Learn from Calcutta?

<p>Row 1. More and more people come to Calcutta from the villages.</p>						
<p>Row 2. Many different businesses are needed to provide jobs.</p>						
<p>Row 3. Raw materials, skilled workers to work with machines, machines to produce faster, businessmen to take risks, and government to keep order and produce services are needed in order to have more business.</p>	<table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="467 644 639 877">Raw Materials</td><td data-bbox="639 644 837 877">Skilled Workers</td><td data-bbox="837 644 1034 877">Machines</td><td data-bbox="1034 644 1232 877">Businessmen</td><td data-bbox="1232 644 1452 877">Government</td></tr></table>	Raw Materials	Skilled Workers	Machines	Businessmen	Government
Raw Materials	Skilled Workers	Machines	Businessmen	Government		
<p>Row 4. Why do you think that Calcutta cannot provide jobs for the people who come from the villages?</p>						

17: What We Can Learn from Singapore



1. Urban renewal helps to update the city.

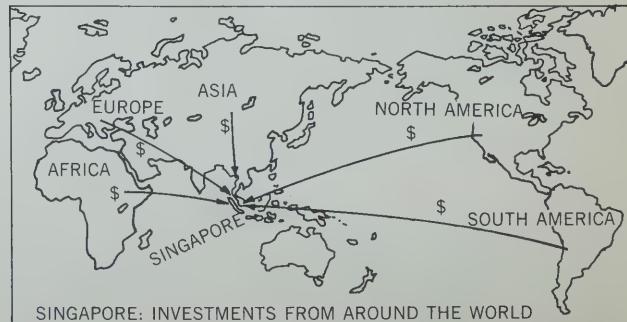


2. Reliable men in business.



3. Education for all people.

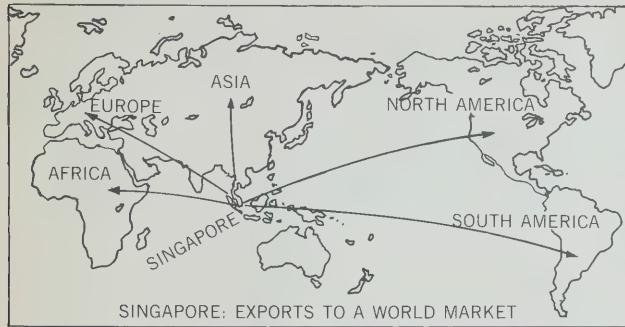
Adapted from *Our Working World: Cities at Work*.
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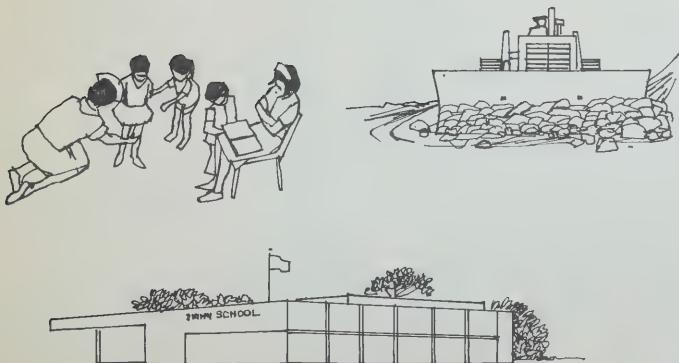
4. Savings from other countries.

17: What We Can Learn from Singapore

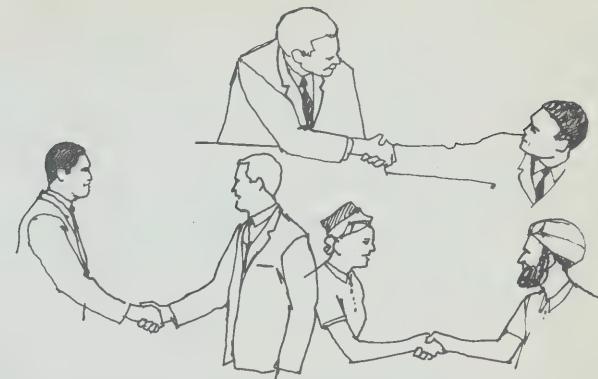
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5. Trade with other countries.

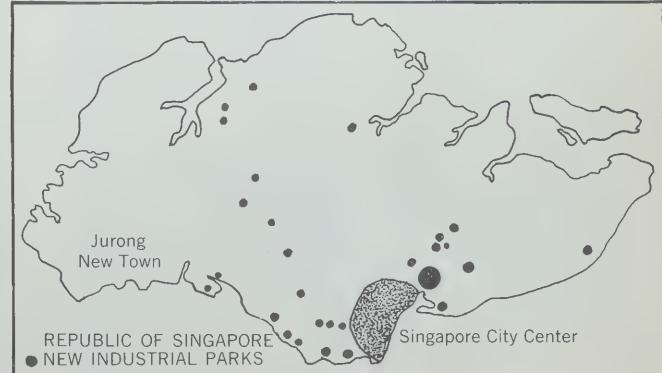


7. Government produces many goods and services for the city.



6. People of many races and religions live together peacefully.

Courtesy of Singapore Investment Promotion Center



8. New towns prevent Singapore from getting too large.

18A: Looking Ahead: Frank Lloyd Wright

Is your city a good place to live? If it is not, do you want to do something to make it a good place?..... When you grow up, do you want to have an interesting life? Working to make your city a good place to live can be interesting. You might become a city specialist. You might study cities and what is happening to them. You may be asked to help solve some city problems. But before you can begin this interesting work, you will have to ask yourself some questions.

Are cities important?

Yes

No

Why?.....
.....

These questions have been asked before. Many people have wondered how to make cities good places. In *OUR WORKING WORLD: Neighbors at Work*, you read about Frank Lloyd Wright, one of the greatest architects in the world, who wanted to make cities good places to live in.

He planned the city of the future this way:



Reprinted by permission of the publisher,
Horizon Press, from *The Living City*, by
Frank Lloyd Wright. Copyright 1958.

18A: Looking Ahead: Frank Lloyd Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright called his plan for this type of city "Broadacre City." He did not like huge crowded cities with noisy traffic, dirty air, ugly overhead wires, and billboards. Broadacre City would not be like these cities.

Broadacre City would cover our whole country. All across our country would be family homes, each with an acre of land around it, small farms, smokeless factories, roadside markets, small schools with gardens around them, places for pleasure, and government buildings.

Architects for all these buildings would not just copy old buildings. They would design buildings to be right for their place and their use. Steel and concrete would make buildings strong. Glass and plastics would make them light and colorful.

There would be some tall buildings in Broadacre City. They would stand alone in a park at the edge of a neighborhood. Apartment houses would have balconies with flowers growing on them.

Because of fast transportation, people could live within forty minutes of places of work, of pleasure, of education, of shopping. They could travel on wide express roads with pleasant park strips and safe overpasses and underpasses. People could use fast, quiet trains. They could go almost everywhere by helicopter.

In such a city-country, people would not have to travel crowded roads to get away from the crowded city. Everywhere the countryside would be close. People would feel closer to nature. Farmers and city people would understand each other better.

18B: Looking Ahead: Le Corbusier

Le Corbusier said that the great city is the heart and brain of a nation. In the great city, people make plans that affect the work and wealth of a whole nation. The businessmen of a city need to be close together to trade goods and ideas.

Once the centers of most great cities were narrow twisting lanes of small villages. Today these narrow streets are jammed with traffic. Le Corbusier thought that these centers ought to be pulled down and rebuilt.

Le Corbusier made plans for the city of tomorrow. In the center of a city for three million people he planned 24 skyscrapers more than 50 stories high. Each skyscraper would stand in a park. In the tall towers a million people would work in business and government.

Helicopters could land on the skyscrapers. Wide elevated roads would crisscross the city. They would stretch across the city to meet wide roads outside the city that led to other cities. Railroad tracks would run underground to underground stations. Traffic could move fast overhead and underground, and at the same time people could walk on the ground safely. They could walk

with pleasure, too, because all the land would be used for parks and sports fields and filled with trees, shrubs, flowers, and paths. Gardens could be under the buildings, because buildings would stand on stilts.

In a ring around the skyscrapers would be shorter buildings. Here would be doctors, lawyers, restaurants, and shops that would produce services for businesses and homes.

In a ring around the shorter buildings would be garden apartments. Each apartment could have a room with a side open to the outdoors. Here the family could have a little garden.

On the roofs of the apartment houses could be gardens, play spaces, nursery schools, shops, and theaters. Here people could meet and children could play. Each apartment house would be like a neighborhood.

Beyond the garden apartments there would be a wide green belt around the city. And beyond the green belt there would be suburbs for single family homes and a place for factories. There would be a clear line between the city and the countryside with its farms.



From *Motopia* by G. A. Jellicoe,
Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. 1961.

18C: Looking Ahead: You

You, too, must have some ideas of what makes a city a good place to live. Think about the following questions and then answer them in your own words.

Would you like to live in a place where your family could have lots of land around you?

Yes No

Why?.....

Would you like to live where neighbors are close together so that you could see them often and talk to them face to face?

Yes No

Why?.....

Do you think talking over the telephone is just as good as seeing people face to face?

Yes No

Why?.....

Should owners of land in cities be able to use the land any way they want to?

Yes No

Why?.....

Should cities have rules about how the land can be used?

Yes No

Why?.....

Should there be parks and playgrounds in all parts of the city?

Yes No

Why?.....

18C: Looking Ahead: You

Do you think that buildings in cities should all be different?

Yes No

Why?

.....
.....

Should all the old buildings in a city be torn down?

Yes No

Why?

Do you think that having places to walk helps make a city a good place to live?

Yes No

Why?

.....
.....

Do you think it is important to have open places where people can come together as in the Agora in Athens and St. Mark's Square in Venice?

Yes No

Why?

These are only a few of the questions one can ask about making cities better.

If you keep on thinking and asking questions, you may be able to discover new ways to help cities grow and be better places to live.

Should people in cities build more expressways for more cars?

Yes No

Or should they build more train and bus systems to carry people in cities?

Yes No

Why?

Do you have ideas about some things you would like to see in a city when you grow up? What are some of your ideas?

.....
.....
.....

Outline Map of the World

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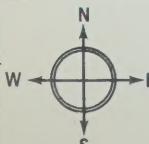
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A vintage-style world map showing the outlines of continents and major cities. The map includes labels for continents (Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, North America), oceans (Atlantic, Indian, Pacific), and latitude/longitude lines. Major cities like London, Paris, Rome, and Tokyo are marked with dots.



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